

The Global News
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 15

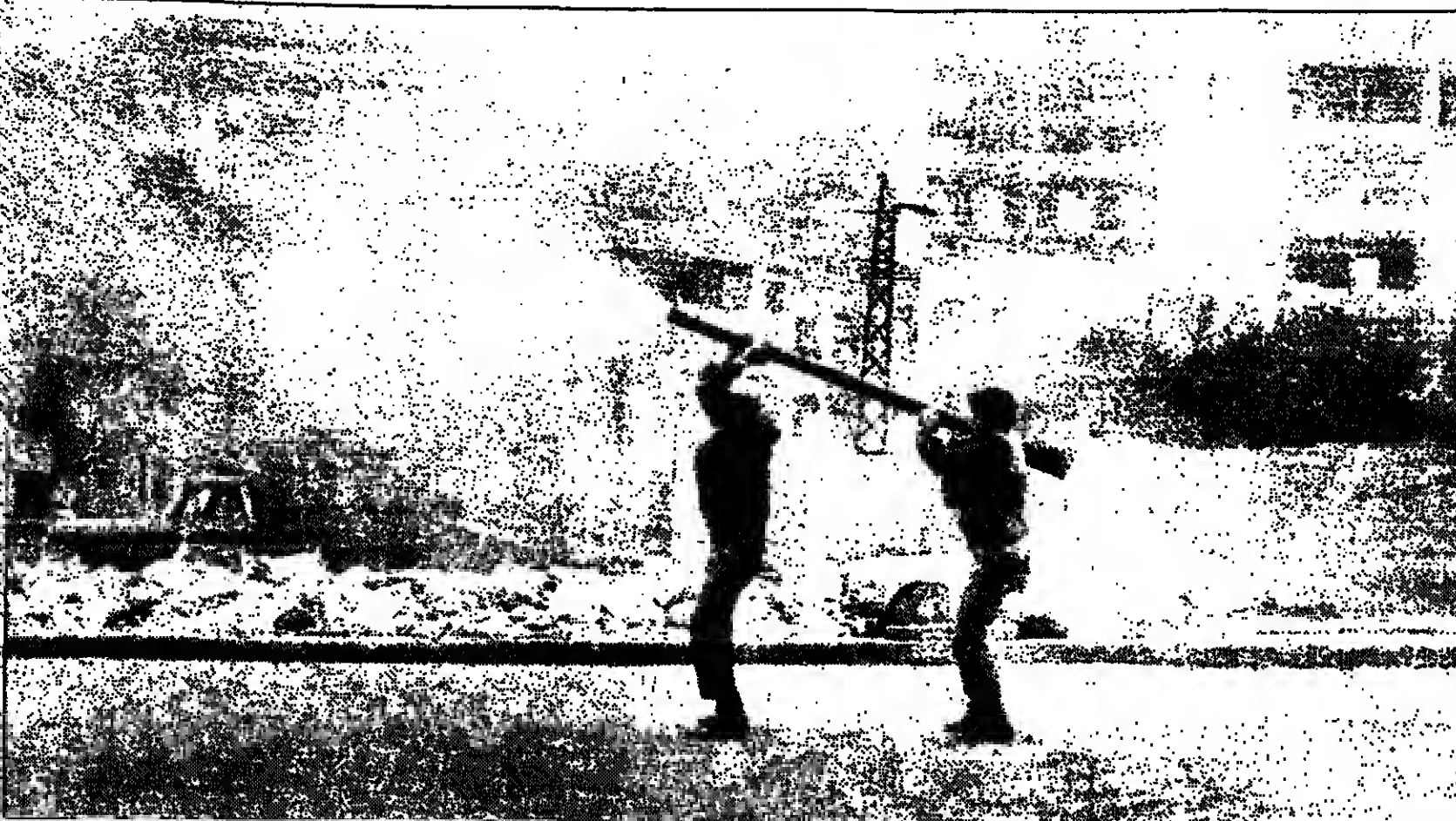
No. 31,404

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887



Anti-government fighters fired a 75mm gun in West Beirut in the first fighting in Beirut since September. Such guns are usually mounted on jeeps.

2d Shuttle Satellite Missing After Launch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The astronauts of the space shuttle Challenger released an American-made, Indonesian-owned satellite into space Monday, but hours later its manufacturer declared that it had been lost. It was the third major failure of the flight.

"Hughes tracking personnel have confirmed the satellite cannot be found in its expected orbit," NASA announced six hours after the satellite was ejected from the shuttle.

"We don't know what orbit it is in," said a spokesman for Hughes Aircraft Co., which made the satellite.

The North American Aerospace Defense Command, known as NORAD, said it had been unable to find the satellite, the Palapa-B. A near-identical satellite

launched Friday for Western Union, the Westar-6, is in a useless orbit after a rocket failure. On Sunday a target balloon exploded, ruining an exercise planned to help the astronauts learn to track and rendezvous with satellites.

On Tuesday, the astronauts plan to make the first walk in space without a lifeline.

NORAD, which earlier had managed to locate the errant Westar-6, said: "We have no elements on Palapa." In NORAD parlance, that means no contact.

Trackers had expected to hear a signal from the 7,300-pound (3,318-kilogram) Palapa-B within 90 minutes after its rocket sent it streaking toward a stationary orbit, 22,300 miles (35,680 kilometers) above Earth.

Mr. Wilson held out hope that the satellite antenna was pointing the wrong way and that eventually signals would be heard.

NASA said the astronauts had done their job in delivering the satellite into space, at which point it was turned over to the Indonesian government.

"Until our customer tells us where it is, it's a mystery to us," said a NASA spokesman, Terry White.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Stewart, mission specialist aboard the Challenger, said of the Palapa's rocket fire after the launching: "We saw the beginning of the burn. ... It looked good."

A television picture relayed later to Earth showed the satellite, eight miles from the shuttle, flashing to life and streaking toward orbit.

The Palapa was to add to a communications network that serves Indonesia and the neighboring countries of the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Papua New Guinea.

The Challenger crew was in-

formed early Monday that the Westar-6 had been found Sunday in an orbit reaching 690 miles high. The shuttle is 172 miles high and does not have enough fuel to reach the Westar.

Westar, representing a \$75-million investment by Western Union, was insured for about \$100 million, as is Palapa-B.

On Tuesday, Captain Bruce McCandless 2d and Colonel Stewart are scheduled to try out new \$10-million jetpacks and become the first spacewalkers to fly away from their spaceship without safety lines.

A second spacewalk is scheduled for Thursday and, despite the changes in the mission (forced by the Westar-6 and balloon failures), the Challenger still is scheduled to return home Saturday, gliding to the first shuttle landing at the Kennedy Space Center launching base in Cape Canaveral. (AP, UPI)

Indian Envoy Found Dead In England

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BIRMINGHAM, England — An Indian diplomat whose kidnapping was claimed by a Kashmir separatist group was found dead in central England one day after the group's deadline expired, police said Monday.

The body of Ravindra Hareeshwar Mhatre, 48, assistant commissioner at the Indian consulate in Birmingham, was discovered Sunday night in the driveway of a dairy farm near Hockley, 30 miles (48 kilometers) northeast of Birmingham, police said.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a message Monday to Mr. Mhatre's widow, telling her that India "is grieved at the cowardly and brutal outrage." She convened an emergency meeting of her cabinet to discuss the slaying.

A spokesman for the West Midlands police said investigators had not determined how Mr. Mhatre had been killed "or the exact nature of injuries." He said it was unclear whether the diplomat had been killed at the farm or if his body was dumped there.

Mr. Mhatre disappeared on his way from his office to his home in Birmingham's Bartley Green district on Friday.

A group calling itself the Kashmir Liberation Army, in a letter delivered to a news agency in London late Friday, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping and said the victim would be killed Saturday night if its demands were not met.

The demands included a ransom of £1 million (\$1.42 million) and the release of seven Kashmir activists held in Indian prisons.

Police raided the homes and offices of Kashmiri political activists in Birmingham during the weekend but apparently found no leads, sources in the city's Kashmiri community said Monday.

The Kashmir Liberation Army reportedly seeks independence for Kashmir, a predominantly Moslem territory that was divided between India and Pakistan when India was partitioned at the end of British rule in 1947. The territory has been an issue of contention since then between the two countries. One-third of Kashmir is under Pakistani rule, the rest under Indian control. Birmingham's large South Asian

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Gemayel's Foes Reject Compromise; Fighting Spreads to All Beirut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Demanding that President Amin Gemayel resign, Syrian-backed Moslem militias launched an offensive against Lebanese Army units Monday and turned almost all sectors of Beirut into a battle zone.

The combat in the city, the first since last fall, involved some of the fiercest street fighting since the 1975-1976 civil war.

The U.S. Navy was briefly involved when two planes from the John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier and a warship of the Sixth Fleet bombed targets in the mountains near Beirut after the Marine base at Beirut International Airport came under fire, a Marine spokesman said.

Fighting spread into central Beirut after opposition leaders ruled out any compromise with President Gemayel's government.

The Lebanese Army announced that it would shoot on sight at any gunmen still on the streets after 1:30 P.M. Both this announcement and a call for a cease-fire two and a half hours later did nothing to stop the fighting.

As Lebanon's Christian head of state again appealed for new peace talks, his main opponent, the Druze Moslem chieftain, Walid Jumblatt, said: "There is no way to any compromise, military or political, with the butcher and dictator. We will fight. We will fight."

The battles in the city followed the resignation of the Sunni Moslem prime minister, Shafiq al-Wazzan, and his cabinet on Sunday. Fighting had been raging for three days in the southern suburbs before Mr. Wazzan turned in his resignation Sunday. He has agreed to stay on for a while as a caretaker prime minister.

Residents and local radio stations reported artillery barrages throughout the capital. Military sources said the heaviest fighting took place in the mountains southeast of the capital and near Beirut's museum.

Druze radio said the leftist Moslem rebels controlled West Beirut, which is primarily Moslem.



A family fled West Beirut Monday as fighting intensified between anti-government forces and the Lebanese Army.

A soldier reached by telephone at the headquarters of the French contingent of the multinational force in central Beirut said French troops were involved in a firefight. Shells could be heard crashing around the post.

A French soldier was killed and two seriously wounded by rocket fire at the headquarters of the French contingent in Beirut, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said in Paris. He said the soldiers were apparently hit by rocket fire between the Lebanese Army and Shiite units.

The Marine spokesman said the U.S. Navy struck rebel positions when the Marine base at Beirut

airport was hit. Earlier, he said that one marine was wounded as shells struck the base and that marines had been engaged in brief gunfights with Lebanese militiamen.

The spokesman, Major Dennis Brooks, said: "Two planes bombed the eastern Chuf mountains and returned to the Kennedy safety."

The naval gunship Garcia also fired naval gun support to the mountains east of Beirut.

Eight Italian peacekeeping troops were wounded in the cross fire that hit the marines at the airport, officials said.

The U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Reginald Bartholomew, visited

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Japan Budget Balances Receiving With Giving

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Fairly soon, a Japanese traveling from one city to another will have to spend as much as 15 percent more for a train ticket. The price of a bottle of beer will rise 10 percent. Many workers for big companies will begin paying 10 percent of their premiums for national health insurance that is now free.

Then again, income taxes will decline by about 23,370 yen, or the equivalent of \$100 a year, for an average family — enough for a month of lunches at a noodle shop or for several drinks in a Ginza hostess bar, depending on one's preference.

In preparing its budget for the coming year, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government has learned the principle that it is better to give as well as to receive.

The \$217-billion budget is the most rigorous in nearly three decades in that it rises by only one-half of 1 percent from last year's. It offers significant amounts of additional money to few and small tax increases to many.

But while most people do not seem especially happy with Mr. Nakasone's financial plans, no interest group has been hurt so badly

as to grow very angry. Besides, Japan has become accustomed to relative austerity since the oil crises of the 1970s.

As a result, once opposition political parties are finished with their expected attacks after the Diet (parliament) reconvened Monday, the budget is almost certain to be passed in the same shape as when adopted by Mr. Nakasone's cabinet late last month.

Government officials expect the sharpest controversy in center on a 6.55-percent increase given to the military, a figure that the prime minister hopes will pacify Americans who believe Japan does not spend enough for its own defense.

Most of the domestic complaints thus far have been that the military should share more in the overall austerity. "We cannot support the 'defense first and social welfare later' policy," the Mainichi newspaper said recently. It is a "strange phenomenon," the newspaper added, for Japan to prepare budgets with an eye largely on trying to pass American muster.

The budget was so carefully constructed that determining who gets hurt the most is difficult. Pension payments were trimmed by two-tenths of a percentage

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone delivered his policy address Monday, opening a new session of parliament. Behind him is the speaker of the house, Kenji Fukunaga.

Private Study in U.S. Says Refugees Do Not Abuse Welfare

By Caryle Murphy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The majority of refugees who have recently settled in the United States have achieved a high degree of self-sufficiency, are using public assistance much less than is commonly believed and do not develop a long-term dependency on welfare, according to a survey by the Church World Service.

"Refugees are doing significantly better than is commonly believed," according to the service's 150-page report. With time and training, they are "clearly adjusting in and succeeding in the United States." One notable fact is that a majority of refugee families now own cars, it said.

Federal officials gave mixed reviews to the survey, done by the refugee assistance arm of the National Council of Churches, but local officials said the results accurately reflect their experiences in resettling refugees.

A spokesman for David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, when told about the survey's findings, said, "It is hard to agree with that conclusion when we find ourselves spending \$600 million this year for welfare-type assistance to refugees."

"That's the evidence we have that an awful lot of

them must be getting help," said the spokesman, Edwin L. Dale.

Philip N. Hawkes, director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement of the Department of Health and Human Services, praised the report's general conclusions but disputed its figures on welfare dependency.

"Their report is great," he said. "We can certainly agree with a lot of their results. Certainly over time refugees do find jobs."

But Mr. Hawkes said that based on "actual cases handled by county welfare departments," his office finds a higher degree of welfare dependency than the survey found.

According to the survey, 23 percent of those families who came to the United States in 1983 were using public assistance, and only 7 percent of those who arrived in 1980 were still receiving any form of welfare.

Mr. Hawkes said his figures show that 57 percent of the refugees who arrived since 1981 still depend on welfare.

The report comes at a time of growing concern within the administration and Congress over a perceived long-term welfare dependency of refugees and the possibility of increased government expenditures that may result from a pending immigration reform bill.

The bill contains an amnesty provision for undocumented

aliens that would make them eligible for public assistance after they acquire legal status in the United States.

The administration is proposing to cut refugee assistance funds from the current \$600 million to \$419 million in the 1985 budget.

Along with other private refugee resettlement agencies, the Church World Service is protesting proposed legislation that would "shift the major burden of responsibility to the private sector," according to the service's program director, Dale S. de Haan.

The legislation would require voluntary agencies to take full financial and legal responsibility for refugees during their first 90 days in the United States. Currently, agencies providing such services get partial reimbursement from the federal government.

"Tax dollars expended on refugee resettlement are funds well spent, since they are generously matched by private contributions and since refugees are achieving self-sufficiency," the report said.

The Church World Service survey estimated that sponsors and congregations that helped the agency resettle 14,000 refugees from 1980 through 1983 contributed about \$133 million in cash, goods, services and time during those years.

"We don't really believe the problem is quite as bad as the administration makes it out to be," said Jim

Hoffman, assistant director for immigration affairs of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

Local officials said the survey's findings mirrored their experiences with refugees. "I feel that the population we work with want to work," said Marcia Zvara, chief of family services in Montgomery County, Maryland. Her office placed 318 refugees in full-time jobs and 17 in part-time jobs in 1983.

Vicky Joven, director of a refugee service in Arlington, Virginia, a county identified by federal officials as among the most heavily affected by refugees in the country, said the findings "reflect what is really happening to most of the refugees."

For its survey, the Church World Service, which has resettled more than 300,000 refugees since 1946, sent questionnaires to 4,533 refugee families who arrived in the United States between 1980 and the first half of 1983. About 2,190 families, including about 9,000 persons, responded.

Almost three-fourths of the families who arrived three years ago reported having at least one member employed full time. Among those arriving in the first six months of 1983, 44 percent had at least one person in the family employed full time, the survey found.

Responses also indicated that refugees' use of public assistance declines over time and "there is no evidence of long-term welfare dependency," the report said.

Gemayel: The Beginning of the End

Loss of Moslem Ministers Dooes Compromise

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The collapse of law and order in Beirut Monday appears to mark the beginning of the end for the U.S.-backed government of President Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel's last-ditch attempt to appease his opponents Sunday night was, in the words of Greek Orthodox former defense minister now in the opposition, "way too little and way too late. I just hope the Americans realize it."

Conversations with Moslem political figures in Beirut in the past week indicate that the only way Mr. Gemayel can even hope to hold onto the presidency would be through an immediate and radical series of reforms, which would include abrogation of the May 17 Israel-Lebanon withdrawal accord, a purge of his Phalangist Party supporters from the key government posts he has given them and acceptance of government reforms that would hand the Moslems a much greater say in how the country is run.

Given the fact that Mr. Gemayel's base support comes from the Christian Phalangist party and militia founded by his father, Pierre, it seems very unlikely that

he could agree to such changes — which are largely unacceptable to his Maronite Christian backers.

Even if he did agree to some of them, his key opponents, such as the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, and Druze chieftain, Walid Jumblatt, have become so alienated from his government after the bombardment of Druze and Shiite-populated areas by the Lebanese Army

NEWS ANALYSIS

that they simply refuse to deal with him under any conditions.

The refusal of Mr. Berri and Mr. Jumblatt to participate in any government until Mr. Gemayel resigns is crucial because the militias of these two men now dominate Moslem West Beirut. Any Moslem figure who agreed to join a new cabinet under Mr. Gemayel would be taking his life in his own hands.

Mr. Gemayel's election was a unique event in Lebanese history. Traditionally, the president is a neutral figure who is not a member of any political party or militia and hence can communicate easily with all factions in the country.

"It never could have worked from the beginning," said a Christian cabinet minister who served under former President Suleiman Franjeh. "Lebanon is a country

that is built on compromise and consensus among 16 different religious communities. It only works when everyone gives up something dear to him."

Mr. Gemayel found it difficult at first to find an established Sunni Moslem willing to serve under him, and in the end he settled for Mr. Wazzan, who had been prime minister in the last year of the previous government of Elias Sarkis. According to the Lebanese system, the president must always be a Maronite Christian and the prime minister a Sunni Moslem.

Mr. Wazzan, a meek individual without any power base of his own, was constantly criticized by the Moslem press for his docility and willingness to allow Mr. Gemayel to dominate decision-making more than any Christian president in the country's history.

Last September, when the Israelis withdrew into south Lebanon and the Syrians came back to the edge of the capital, the Moslem opposition began to assert itself again. As a result of fighting in Beirut and the mountains, the president was effectively compelled to agree to the Geneva reconciliation conference, with Syria in attendance.

But the conference proved inconclusive because of the Syrian-backed opposition's demand that the May 17 withdrawal agreement with Israel be abrogated. The reason so much emphasis has been put on that accord is because the agreement with Israel has come to symbolize to the Syrians and the Moslem opposition all of the political changes and Phalangist advantages wrought by the Israeli invasion.

In calling for its abrogation, they are really calling for a reversal of everything that has happened during the last 18 months here.

Mr. Gemayel refused to give up the accord, arguing publicly that it was the best way to get Israel out of Lebanon and privately that it was the most important link he had to the Reagan administration. Hence, deadlock has persisted ever since the Geneva conference ended, and neither side has budged.

What finally tipped the scales against Mr. Gemayel was the fighting in Beirut between Mr. Berri's Shiite Amal militia and the Lebanese Army. The clashes began as a limited fight for control of an intersection next to a Shiite-dominated enclave in south Beirut.

However, the army failed to dislodge the Shiite militiamen and,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

■ Britain's mineworkers leader seeks to fire up workers who are cool toward militancy. Page 2.

■ Gary Hart seems to be moving up in the Democratic presidential field. Page 3.

■ The Kremlin's new history raises Brezhnev to the ranks of great political figures. Page 5.

■ Dr. Henry S. Kaplan, who helped find a way to cure Hodgkin's disease, died. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Cable & Wireless is offering \$420 million for shares of Hong Kong Telephone that it does not already own. Page 9.

■ The Fed said that it wants slower U.S. money growth this year than in 1983. Page 9.

SPORTS

■ The IOC barred anyone who ever signed a National Hockey League contract from competing in the Olympics. Page 7.

Reagan Health Reported Good As Oldest President Turns 73

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ronald Reagan, who is the oldest man to be president of the United States and who is now seeking another four-year term, turned 73 on Monday, and his doctors say he is in good health.

The president does suffer from a few minor physical ailments, his doctors say. He is, for example, allergic to some of the stuffed animal-like items in the White House and is receiving desensitization shots on a weekly basis.

But in a series of interviews with the White House physician and other doctors who have cared for Mr. Reagan as well as official pronouncements on his health, the president is described as healthy, physically fit, exercising regularly, mentally alert, adhering to moderation in a diet that keeps his weight at about 170 pounds (77 kilograms) and generally appearing much younger than his age.

His face appears to have aged much less in office than those of recent presidents who were much younger.

Though Mr. Reagan is the oldest president to hold office, many heads of other nations have been older. Konrad Adenauer, for example, was older when he took office as West German chancellor and went on to serve 14 years. Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan's age and health could become an issue in the forthcoming campaign.

The health of a presidential candidate is always regarded as an important factor in considering suitability for office. Dr. George Lundberg, the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said in an interview: "The physical and mental health of presidential candidates is about as important a question as can be asked."

Mr. Reagan's last announced physical examination was almost two years ago, and the White House physician, Dr. Daniel A. Ruge, said he did not know when the next one was planned. But he added:

"One of these days, we will probably be doing a physical exam. I hope it's in the near future, but I'm not sure. It depends on his schedule. A lot of things are happening in the next couple of months. I don't know exactly when it will be done."

Dr. Ruge said he would not discuss more detailed questions about the president's medical condition until such an examination was done.

"Everyone knows he's healthy," Dr. Ruge said.

Since Mr. Reagan entered politics, he has made it a practice to issue reports on his medical condition. In the past, he has instructed physicians to answer questions from reporters about his health, and it was in line with those instructions that several doctors who have seen him since he took office consented to interviews.

Dr. John W. House, who treated the president for his most recently disclosed health problem — a partial loss of hearing — said Mr. Reagan began using a new hearing aid in his right ear in August. Dr. House said that Mr. Reagan has been a patient of his since 1979. The doctor said he made his recommendation in part because of improved miniaturization in the technology of hearing aids. He added that he felt that the president had just enough loss that it would help. "It's good ear is pretty normal," Dr. House said. "It would be in the low down range, not right at the top, not perfect, but still normal."

Mr. Reagan has attributed the hearing loss in the right ear to the effects of a 38-caliber gun that was fired too close to his ear during the making of a movie many years ago. Beginning at age 29, Mr. Reagan has suffered from a form of hay fever that he said was worse in May and was aggravated by long airplane flights and stays in dusty hotels.

It is characterized by symptoms of head congestion, a feeling of sinus blockage and occasional hoarseness that tests have shown to be due to environmental factors such as feathers, house dust, danders, hurler and outdoor pollens. His hay fever does not cause sneezing.

Dr. Ralph Bookman of Beverly Hills, California, who since 1971 has prescribed desensitization injections that have successfully controlled Mr. Reagan's allergic symptoms, said that the president's allergies were typical of those suffered by patients in his practice.

Dr. Bookman said that he adjusted the formula for the president, as he does for any other patient with similar allergy problems, by reviewing the president's test reactions year by year. Since Mr.

Reagan moved into the White House, Dr. Bookman said he had adjusted the formula to include new environmental factors.

"The White House is loaded with old antiques, and the stuffings used in them" often contain horse and other kinds of hair, Dr. Bookman said. Synthetic materials have replaced animal hair in the stuffings in items made more recently, he said.

Mr. Reagan's last physical examination was performed April 1, 1982, and lasted 90 minutes. The results of all tests were reported as normal.

The examination was done because Mr. Reagan had experienced slight pain while urinating; it was diagnosed as having been caused by "inflammation of the urinary tract." The symptoms disappeared after treatment with antibiotics.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about Mr. Reagan's health is his rapid and uneventful recovery from a gunshot wound to his chest on March 30, 1981, in which the bullet passed close to his heart. Six months later his doctors pronounced him fully recovered after examining the scars that showed on an X-ray and the wounds left by the bullet and surgery.

The injury does not seem to have interfered with his daily activities. Mr. Reagan reportedly has said the only lingering effect he has noticed is an occasional ache or pulling sensation when he cuts wood.

Mr. Reagan long ago regained the 10 pounds he lost just after he was wounded in the assassination attempt. At 190 pounds, Mr. Reagan, who is six feet, one inch tall, now is five pounds heavier than when he took office.

In the case of any head of state, the question always arises as to changes in alertness, mental status and the ability to carry on such a demanding job.

The question of his mental health was put to Mr. Reagan before he took office. He said he planned to have the White House physician test him periodically and would resign if serious evidence of senility or mental deterioration were detected.

It is not known whether such mental tests have been done or are planned for Mr. Reagan.

No one interviewed said Mr. Reagan was not keen or alert, as judged by his speeches, such as his recent State of the Union Message, his public appearances or his sense of humor.

Reagan Says He's Restored U.S. Image

Celebrates Birthday With Hometown Visit

The Associated Press

EUREKA, Ill. — President Ronald Reagan, celebrating his 73d birthday with a visit to his alma mater, declared Monday that he has restored the image of the United States as a world leader.

Referring to military actions by his administration in the Mediterranean and Caribbean areas, he told students and faculty at Eureka College, from which he was graduated in 1932: "We're trying to see to it that American citizens — and it doesn't matter whether they are navy pilots in the Gulf of Sidra or medical students in Grenada — can no longer be attacked or their lives endangered with impunity."

"We've tried to bring a new honesty and moral purposefulness to our foreign policy, to show we can be candid about the essential differences between ourselves and others while still pursuing peace initiatives with them," he said.

Mr. Reagan arrived by helicopter from nearby Dixon, where he toured his newly refurbished boyhood home, rode to a parade and received an eight-layer birthday cake at a party for 4,000 in the Dixon High School gymnasium.

Although he was born in Tampico, Illinois, Mr. Reagan moved to Dixon in 1920, when he was 9, and considers it his childhood home. At that time, it had a population of about 8,000, about half its present size.

Mr. Reagan said a broad consensus established during the 1940s and 1950s that the United States would defend freedom began to break down in the 1960s and 1970s. He said this was "partly in response to the Vietnam tragedy, an era of paralyzing self-doubt."

"The consequences of America's retreat were not lost in coming," he added. "All of you can remember a few years back when the tragedy of the Iranian hostages was fresh in our minds; when around the world, especially in Afghanistan and Central America, Soviet expansion proceeded unchecked; when our defenses had declined dramatically, and some nations thought they could threaten or harm the United States with impunity."

Declaring, "We've changed this," Mr. Reagan quoted his ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, as having said that the Reagan administration's foreign policy is different because "we've taken off our 'Kick Me' sign."

The president said: "Peace remains our highest aspiration and that's why arms control isn't enough, arms reduction is our goal." He added that "our new realism is an important means to this end."

Domestically, the president said that even though the economic recovery "is in full swing," the nation needs some changes "that will protect us against government's all too powerful tendency to grow and grow."

Specifically, he reiterated calls for line-item veto power, changes in the tax code and a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget.

At his birthday celebration in Dixon, the president said that his hometown "has changed a lot" since he left it in 1928 to go to college. "But in many ways," he added, "it hasn't changed at all. What I'm really referring to are the values and traditions that made America great."

Czechoslovaks Protest Soviet Plan for Missiles

Reuters

VIENNA — Nearly 1,000 Czechoslovaks have sent a petition to President Gustav Husak protesting the siting of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in their country, émigré sources here said Monday.

The petition is the largest known public protest in Czechoslovakia since the government announced last fall that it had accepted a Soviet plan to deploy missiles there and in East Germany to counter U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe. The Communist Party daily, *Rode Pravo*, said it has received many letters from readers concerned about the Soviet plan.

The larger question raised by Mondale strategists is whether Mr. Hart could capitalize on a New Hampshire breakthrough, even if, as he predicts, he does "better than expected." Mondale aides claim that the rush of primaries and caucuses from March 13 to March 20 will foreclose any opportunity for Mr. Hart or any other long shot lacking funds for an aggressive advertising campaign.

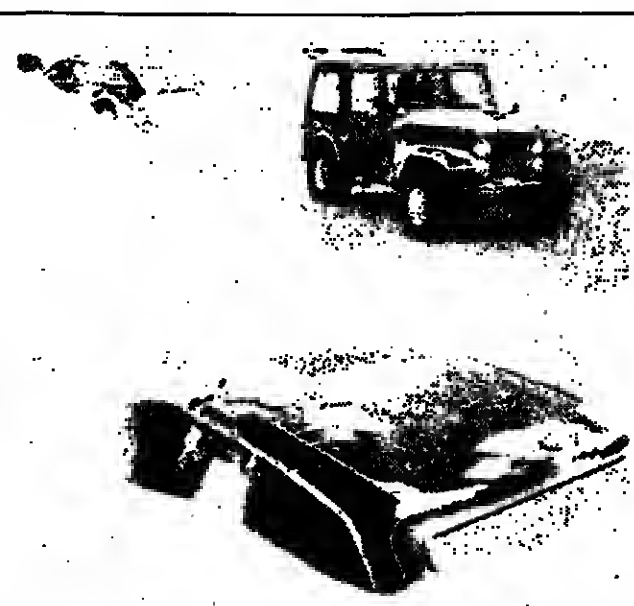
That argument infuriates Mr. Hart. "I don't believe they are right," he said in an interview. "We have always prepared for a 50-state campaign. And we have contingency plans ready to raise the money we will need for those other states. It seems to me there's a note of desperation in their arguing that even if most of the Democrats oppose Mondale, nobody else can be nominated."

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAIES • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Boulevard
PLAYLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE DELIVERY 361.71.71



Fargo, North Dakota, was digging out this week from a Saturday blizzard that killed seven persons in the state.

Snow, Ice in U.S. Leave 28 Dead As Storm in Midwest Moves East

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Blowing snow and bitter cold were blamed for at least 28 deaths across the United States as a weekend storm swept out of the Middle West Monday. A family of six died in their car and routine travel turned hazardous from Maine to Georgia.

Temperatures fell overnight in northern Georgia and up to 4 inches (10 centimeters) of snow was reported Monday in Jasper, with an inch on the ground in Athens and Atlanta. State police warned against all but essential travel in the northern third of Georgia and most school systems in the Atlanta area were closed Monday.

Heavy snow was also reported Monday in southeast Kentucky. Blinding snow whipped by winds gusting up to 60 mph (100 kilometers per hour) produced blizzard conditions during the weekend in parts of the Dakotas, Iowa and Minnesota, stranding hundreds of motorists. As the snow moved east Monday, the temperature fell as low as 15 degrees below zero (minus 26 centigrade).

Of the 28 known weather-related deaths, 14 were in Minnesota, including a family of six who froze when their car stalled in swirling snow and got stuck in a snowbank.

In North Carolina, up to 6 inches of snow had fallen in western counties by Monday, and 4 inches blanketed northern Alabama.

UN Aide Opens Human Rights Session With an Appeal for Action on Torture

Reuters

GENEVA — The United Nations Human Rights Commission opened Monday with an appeal from Assistant Secretary-General Kurt Herndl for faster action on a proposed convention to make torture an international crime.

In a speech formally opening the six-week session, Mr. Herndl told delegates: "It remains of the greatest importance that the convention against torture, including its implementation mechanism, is finalized in the near future so that it can become part and parcel of the body of international law concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Delegates said there had been encouraging progress in a subcommittee trying to reach a draft torture convention, which has been under discussion here since 1978.

Mr. Herndl, who heads the UN Human Rights Center, outlined to delegates of the 43-nation commission and representatives of about 50 rights groups, several potential areas for UN action, including UN assistance in police or judiciary training, new arrangements for urgent action in response to human rights violations or threats of them, and discussion by the commission of the complaint that UN human rights activities are harsher on some countries than others.

Jackson Urges Protests To Bring Troops Home

By Milton Coleman

Washington Post Service

WILLIAMSTOWN, Vermont — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, has called for marches and other demonstrations throughout the United States to increase pressure on President Ronald Reagan to withdraw U.S. troops from Lebanon and Honduras.

"We must begin to have prayer pilgrimages and marches across the country ... until the boys are home from Central America and Lebanon," Mr. Jackson told supporters Sunday at the Williamstown Elementary School here.

Mr. Jackson told reporters aboard his chartered campaign plane that "the goal would be to heighten political awareness to the point where the president feels the pressure sufficiently to pull the boys out of Lebanon and Honduras. Resolutions are insufficient to make that happen."

He said that he thought that the resignation Sunday of the cabinet of President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon should hasten the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Lebanon. "With that government ... collapsing, our boys need to come out quicker, because there is nothing standing between them and confrontation," he said.

On Central America, Mr. Jackson said he feared that the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras could lead to an invasion of Nicaragua. One of the two main rebel groups fighting against the Nicaraguan government is based in Honduras and backed by the United States.

Mr. Jackson said he would become involved in the demonstrations, many of which he said should be led by students. He would not say what form the demonstrations would take or when they would begin.

Vermont's combing primary is scheduled for March 6, and the crowds that greeted Mr. Jackson Sunday seemed to indicate an interest in his campaign. More than 350 persons heard him speak at the school here, and later he was greeted by applause from more than 1,000 in Montpelier City Hall.

At both stops, Mr. Jackson was applauded loudly as he played to the concerns of many Vermont activists: the environment, nuclear weapons, peace and women's rights. He drew cheers when he said that under the Reagan administration, life has become "more miserable for more people and more dangerous for everybody."

And he was cheered for his attacks on the Reagan administration over the "fairness issue." "Be concerned, be concerned, be concerned about the least of these," he shouted at one point, to strong applause.

Warsaw Pact Maneuvers

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — The Warsaw Pact on Monday reportedly moved troops into the field for winter exercises. Czechoslovak television suggested tactics would deal with how to respond to a nuclear threat from Western Europe. "Preparations culminated" Monday for the five-day exercise, the CTK news agency reported.

In Riyadh

THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL RYADH INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Masdar Street, P.O. Box 3636, Tel.: 201076
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

In New Hampshire, Hart Seems to Be Moving Up

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — In the rearview mirror through which the managers of Walter F. Mondale's campaign view the rest of the New Hampshire primary field, Gary Hart seems no closer than before. But others in New Hampshire think that the Colorado senator is moving up in the Democratic presidential field.

"I keep hearing the Hart talk," a top Mondale operative said Saturday, "but we don't find it in our canvassing. He went up for a little after the Dartmouth debate, on Jan. 15, and then back down."

But Mr. Hart certainly was garnering votes the other morning when he took his turn as the guest speaker at the candidates' forum that Sears, Roebuck & Co. sponsors for the employees at its shopping mall store just south of Manchester.

"I was very impressed with his answer," said Lori Blaz, a saleswoman who asked Mr. Hart how he would "reduce the deficit without hurting middle-class people who are finally enjoying a little prosperity."

"I'll tell you one thing," Mr. Hart answered. "You're not going to do it with candidates who finance their campaigns from special-interest groups or who promise those special-interest groups everything they want. Those candidates are not going to be looking out for you."

That answer was a double shot at Mr. Mondale, who has most of the interest-group endorsements, and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, who has most of the political action committee contributions, which Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale have refused.

Mrs. Blaz, an independent, said she had "not totally made up my mind, but I was certainly impressed."

Another employee, Paul Speidel, said Mr. Hart "makes more sense than anyone else I've heard." An independent, Mr. Speidel said he would vote for Mr. Hart in the Democratic primary.

A reporter sitting at a table with six women who had just had coffee with Mr. Hart after his question-and-answer session heard comments like these: "Very dynamic. He gives you an honest answer. He really believes what he's saying. I like the idea of having a young man succeed Ronald Reagan. If we're going to change, it should be to someone his age."

A Boston Globe poll published Sunday shows Mr. Hart trailing

Mr. Mondale and closing in on Mr. Glenn, along with Jesse L. Jackson, for second place.

As a result, the longtime long shot finds himself in the unusual position of trying to discourage speculation that he could bolt out of the pack by Feb. 28 and finish second to Mr. Mondale.

"I've never said I'm going to finish in a certain place or with a certain percentage," Mr. Hart said at a news conference in Portsmouth Friday, the last day of his latest swing through the state. "All I have to do in the early states is do better than expected."

"Then the composite results of Iowa, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and Wyoming will make it clear" by or about March 13, "that I am the only viable alternative to Walter Mondale."

Mr. Hart's New Hampshire organization, headed by a widely respected Jimmy Carter campaign veteran, Jeanne Shaheen, and fueled by volunteers from New England colleges, has been rated for months as second only to the Mondale machine. Operating out of 11 headquarters, Mr. Hart's workers have canvassed 45,000 people and aim to reach 35,000 more.

But it is only in the last 30 days, Mr. Hart said in an interview, that "the chemistry of the race began to shift in my direction."

He attributed the change to the "decline of the Glenn campaign, the favorable reviews I got on the Dartmouth debate and the start of



Gary Hart

what is still a limited television campaign." Others say Mr. Hart's campaigning, often criticized as lackluster, began to sparkle — at least on occasion.

The essence of his message has not changed. It is still Mr. Hart's argument that the United States faces fundamentally new problems in the 1980s and that he alone of the eight Democrats represents "a new generation and new ideas."

Senator Hart, 47, has lost his claim to be the youngest candidate in the field since Mr. Jackson joined the race, and Mr. Jackson has emerged as a strong competitor for Mr. Hart among the younger voters who seek a charismatic candidate.

The larger question raised by Mondale strategists is whether Mr. Hart could capitalize on a New Hampshire breakthrough, even if, as he predicts, he does "better than expected." Mondale aides claim that the rush of primaries and caucuses from March 13 to March 20 will foreclose any opportunity for Mr. Hart or any other long shot lacking funds for an aggressive advertising campaign.

That argument infuriates Mr. Hart. "I don't believe they are right," he said in an interview. "We have always prepared for a 50-state campaign. And we have contingency plans ready to raise the money we will need for those other states. It seems to me there's a note of desperation in their arguing that even if most of the Democrats oppose Mondale, nobody else can be nominated."

Paris, the cashmere capital.

Paris offers you the widest choice of 100% pure cashmere pullovers in Europe:

40 colours are available in 5 sizes for men and women. The range also includes dresses and scarves in 100% pure cashmere. Enjoy the warm international welcome at Paris and take advantage of the competitive prices; we will help you in choosing the cashmere to make heads turn. All the models in our range are specially made for us in Scotland.

Scotch prices.
DUTY FREE
Visa - Diners Club - American Express

2, rue d'Aguesseau
(60, faubourg Saint Honoré)
75008 Paris

CASHMERE HOUSE
Spécialiste du pur cashmere.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading quality book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works. The New Yorker, Atlantic, and other fine booksellers. Send for free booklet (H3) Vintage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Community in Collision

French farmers are fighting with the police again, in one of the more interesting folk rituals of the French countryside. It is the traditional way of petitioning the government to raise agricultural subsidies—or, more accurately, to get the European Community to raise them. The rioting is also a reminder of the extent to which the European movement has descended from the level of high political idealism on which it was founded in the 1950s and has turned into a system of intricate subsidy and market protection mechanisms.

The European Coal and Steel Community, founded 32 years ago, has become a cartel in which the community struggles to impose country-by-country production quotas on its quarrelsome members. Despite large cutbacks over the past decade, Western Europe still produces far more steel than it can use. Because governments cannot bring themselves to close mills faster, producers desperately dump steel abroad, some of it in the United States, increasingly generating trade disputes.

The European Community, in its 27th year, is operating mainly as a huge farm-price support scheme. The supports are set too high, for the usual reasons, and produce large surpluses that are often dumped abroad, further exacer-

bating trade relations with other food-exporting countries, primarily the United States.

It is curious. As the European Community has made Europe richer, that wealth and security seem to have eroded the political purposes on which the Community was founded.

Immediately behind the farmers' riots looms the great decision to be made on Spain's application to join the European Community. That is worth watching as an important test of the European mood and of the direction in which the market itself will evolve.

The idealists, who want to see the Community grow toward larger political responsibilities, believe that the rich countries have a moral obligation to admit Spain promptly and to use the European Community to support Spain's venture into parliamentary democracy. But France and Italy worry about the impact of cheap Spanish produce and wine that will compete with their own farmers' output. Spain's admission is already well behind schedule. Whether it will happen at all increasingly looks like an open question. It is a classic collision between the European Community's original political aims and the less lofty interests it now chiefly serves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bickering Over Arms

Two weeks ago, the United States accused the Soviet Union of violating arms control treaties. Last week, Moscow replied in kind. The charges are less worrisome than the fact of the exchange. Such public acrimony only undermines public support for arms control and the private channel long used to resolve complicated technical disputes. The blame for initiating this damaging laundry-list diplomacy rests with the Reagan administration.

The Soviet-American channel for addressing problems that arise from arms control treaties is the Standing Consultative Commission. It resolved all disagreements brought to it during the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. But President Reagan refused until recently even to discuss problems arising under the SALT-2 treaty, which he had promised to observe but refused to ratify. The excuse was that this might give the treaty legal force.

As a result, a backlog of Soviet and American concerns about compliance has accumulated. And officials and senators who want the pending SALT-2 and Threshold Test Ban treaties rewritten have pressed the administration to allege Soviet violations of every sort of arms agreement.

Too complacently, the White House has produced a vexing miscellany of charges. The accusation that the Russians supplied "yellow rain" toxins for use in Southeast Asia rests on chemical evidence that the government

itself has so far proved unable to confirm.

There is more substance in accusations on new Soviet radars and missile tests. Though there is no proof of Soviet cheating or any imminent threat to national security, there is evidence of activity that might lead to treaty violations. The Russians contend that their powerful new radar at Abalakova is for space tracking. But contrary to the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, it could also be used for missile defense. Now the Russians voice similar complaints about U.S. radars. The standing commission exists to examine these suspicions.

Its protocol calls for confidential discussions. As the Russians point out, the administration's public charges have bruised that convention. The Russians are not greatly communicative at the best of times, but that fact only emphasizes the American stake in the commission. The more serious the administration's concerns, the more eager it should be to use the commission to resolve them.

Quiet discussions of weapons and the problems they raise are probably the most valuable feature of the whole arms control process. Public clamors about violations that might be explained or remedied only damage that process and discourage new agreements. Now that President Reagan urges a more serious effort to negotiate arms control, his administration needs to behave accordingly.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Budget That Wasn't

The more carefully you look at President Reagan's budget performance, the more peculiar it becomes. He has sent to Congress a budget that neither he nor anyone in his administration seems willing to support. His budget director acknowledges fundamental inconsistencies, and his economic adviser assures Congress that it has no relationship to the administration's purposes. "The budget is not what we want to see happen."

What do they want? A smaller deficit, they say. How? Here you get suggestions of spending cuts, unspecified. But the budget director, David Stockman, told Fortune Magazine a few weeks ago that there will be no more large spending cuts—and he is certainly right as long as military spending remains untouched. The budget itself contains no significant spending cuts.

The economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, hints that there will obviously have to be a large tax increase after the November election. But Mr. Feldstein is leaving that job to a few months, and there is no reason to think that he is speaking for the president.

The White House spokesman heatedly says the president reaffirms the figures as printed in the budget. But which figures? Some of them assume the deficit will decline; others say it will not. In fact, the president is refusing to make the basic choice. Mr. Stockman insistently suggests that the White House is waiting to hear the voice of the people in November. But suppose Mr. Reagan wins, and concludes that the voters want neither spending cuts nor tax increases. What then? The administration grins and shrugs.

Mr. Reagan says that he wants Congress to negotiate with him. His secretary of the Treasury, always a reliable indicator of political currents at the White House, chides the Democrats for not responding immediately. But

what are they to negotiate on? A budget that the administration has already disavowed?

Mr. Reagan is not doing a president's job. Under American law and custom, the initiative comes from the president. The American government does not work well when the president refuses to lead.

Mr. Reagan has given no one in Congress much reason to believe that he is ready to negotiate in good faith. If he were really looking for a way to begin reducing the deficit and wanted a congressional proposal, he could seize the combination of spending cuts and tax increases drafted by Senator Robert Dole, who has shown more courage and candor on the budget than all the administration's various quarreling factions put together.

Several times over the past year, the Republican senator from Kansas has called for just such negotiations between White House officials and congressional leaders; the White House has not yet responded.

Given that experience, it is hardly unreasonable for Democrats to fear that negotiations now would be merely a trap. They assume that if they were to make any serious proposal, Mr. Reagan would spring up from the table and bound around the country handwringing it as evidence that the Democrats want to raise taxes and weaken the national defense.

But perhaps Mr. Reagan has had a true change of heart since Senator Dole's last unanswered invitation. Perhaps he really does want genuine negotiations now with Congress. If that is the case, those negotiations will have to start with a presidential proposal and a presidential position. Mr. Reagan will have to come up with a presidential budget that he is prepared to stand behind. On the central issue of American domestic policy, he will have to start behaving like a president.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



Reagan and the Military: A Love-Hurt Relation

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — It is well accepted in politics and public life that, with a certain kind of friend, one is not greatly in need of enemies. Everyone who observes the relationship between the Reagan administration and the military establishment should surely agree.

The administration is strongly in support of the armed services. But I would contend that no administration since 1815 has been more comprehensively damaging to the military's reputation.

There is, first, the matter of the budget. In the years following World War II, with the Great Depression still strong in the national memory, military expenditure was seen as a benign, even useful stimulus to private spending, investment and employment and thus to economic performance in general.

These outlays emerged as a somewhat unsettling factor in the Vietnam War—a cause of inflation and of the need for a tax increase. Now, under the Reagan administration, there has been a further major step. Military spending has become the principal and the most highly visible cause of the present and prospective budget deficits. And, a more compelling matter, this spending has been presented by the administration as a basic reason for curtailed or reduced spending on behalf of the poor.

Next has been the effect of more bad wars on military prestige and reputation. The armed services came out of World War II with their prestige at the highest possible level. From Vietnam they emerged with a deeply diminished position. The difference was that World War II was perceived as a necessary war; the military was supported by an all but unanimous sense of national purpose. In Vietnam, the nation's commitment was to a distant and different culture, in support of a corrupt, unpopular government.

Now in Nicaragua and Honduras and Lebanon the Reagan administration is again engaged in operations superbly designed to repeat the error and deepen the damage to the reputation of the armed forces.

Disaffection and revolt in Central America are rooted in appalling inequities in the distribution of land, wealth, ethnic privilege and political power and a resulting sense of injustice that has far more to justify it than that which produced America's own revolt 200 years ago.

The military forces of the United States supports and guides in El Salvador have a taste for battle that is even more exquisite than was that of the South Vietnamese. Unable or unwilling to recognize real causes, the administration falls back on its own forces—the wrong cure for the wrong problem.

The problem is not different in Lebanon, where a handful of marines are expected to subdue religious and communal conflicts that began with the First Crusade. The reputation of

the Marine Corps and its commanders has suffered there from a military commitment to a wrong war.

Next there has been the impairment, even collapse of civilian control in and over the Pentagon.

The Reagan administration has abandoned any effort at such control by according major authority in the Defense Department and over the armed services to executives from the weapons firms or their lobbyists. This is not civilian control but rather incipient administration of the military-industrial complex by the military-industrial complex. It is the services again that suffer; no one can afford them their much-valued reputation for disinterested patriotism and public service if they are seen as the agency of and the conduit for revenues to the great weapons firms—firms that from this largesse have been showing record gains in profits.

Finally there is the nature and effect of modern weaponry. Anciently, the soldier with his weapons has been seen as a source of the citizen's security—of protection against invasion, rapine and pillage from beyond the borders. No longer. All reference to modern weaponry has a connotation

of destruction not only for the enemy but for the citizen and, increasingly, for all life on the planet. Modern weaponry has made the military seem not a protector of life but the custodian of horror and death. And increasingly it is seen as horror without even a military purpose.

None of this truly awesome development seems to have affected the thought and expression of the administration. Instead, there has been the unrelenting commitment to new weapons and weapons systems and to the deployment of those now becoming available. All of this has had a well-advertised priority over the pursuit of effective arms control. This has stimulated an unprecedented wave of concern over the effects of nuclear weapons and war.

To the policy has been added the rhetoric. From high civilian officials in these last years we have had a flow of statements on the possibility and acceptability of limited nuclear war, on the possibility of protracted nuclear war and on prevailing in a nuclear war, and the emergence of civilian defense proposals and plans that bear closely and vividly on the insane.

It would be hard to imagine any-

thing better calculated to associate the military establishment with the nuclear horror. It is hardly surprising that a very considerable number of high officers—Admirals Gene R. La Rocque, John Marshall Lee, Noel Gayler and not least Hyman G. Rickover—have emerged from their years of service to express themselves strongly on the need for effective arms control.

The lines of remedial action are obvious: a military budget that respects civilian needs; a total curb on unneeded or irrelevant military operations abroad; control of the Pentagon by civilians who actually control, who are wholly divorced from corporate interest; strong affirmation of the principle of no first use; acceptance of the bilateral freeze as a first step toward arms control; arms control viewed as something to be achieved and not as a political gesture. Only then will the military services again be seen as the instruments of a nation's protection, not of its—and the world's—destruction.

The writer, professor of economics emeritus at Harvard University, is author, most recently, of "The Anatomy of Power." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In War, a Nation 'Short of Breath'

By Jim Anderson

WASHINGTON—As one of the last acts of his life, Martin Herz, a diplomat, teacher and writer who died last year of cancer, gave a series of four lectures at Georgetown University called "The Vietnam War in Retrospect."

The talks, which have now been published by the university, raised some troubling questions for democracies in general, and for journalists in particular.

Some of Mr. Herz's conclusions: The United States is not capable of waging a protracted war, especially one that is complex and difficult to understand.

He was talking about Vietnam, but his point could as easily be applied to Lebanon. If Mr. Herz was right, then so is Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria when he says that "the Americans are short of breath" and will eventually leave Lebanon because it is inconvenient, unpopular and unsuited to quick solutions.

The lack of U.S. staying power, Mr. Herz said, is partly the result of the shortcomings of the American press, which tends to report wars in terms of good guys vs. bad guys.

In Vietnam, the conventional wisdom of American reporters was that the South Vietnamese government was corrupt, repressive and unpopular. But, in retrospect, he said (and he was there) it was clear that the South Vietnamese government was making military progress in fighting the war, and that it was generating popular

support, while the Viet Cong were increasingly dependent on forced inductees from the North.

He maintained that the American press never favorably portrayed the South Vietnamese military, although the South Vietnamese soldiers frequently fought well and suffered many casualties.

In retrospect, he said, it is clear that the Viet Cong, who were portrayed as gallant little natives in black pajamas, were North Vietnamese draftees, sent to the South in about the same way they are now sent to fight and die in Cambodia.

But, Mr. Herz said, the American press—and particularly television, with its enormous political impact—has a built-in bias for reporting news that is bad for the home team.

He recalled the example of a wire service pool reporter in World War II, covering the Allied landings in North Africa. The reporter sent back a report that described (accurately) ships running aground on landing barriers and Allied ships shelling their own troops.

Mr. Herz recalled one line from the report: "It was like a giant train wreck." But, he said, the reporter missed the central point that the Allied landing succeeded in its goal of putting ashore 5,000 men with a minimum of casualties. So it was, he said, in Vietnam, and so it will be

with future military operations.

The lasting impressions of the Vietnam War are photographic: South Vietnamese soldiers cowering desperately to helicopter skids, a Vietnamese general summarily executing a Viet Cong captive in the streets of Saigon, bodies laid out in the 1968 Tet offensive.

Mr. Herz said these vivid impressions—which had immense political impact in the United States—obscured some larger truths: The South Vietnamese troops generally fought well and they were improving toward the end of the war; the Viet Cong, which was essentially a front organization for the Hanoi government, had a brutal but unpublicized policy of executing local government officials; the Tet offensive was a military disaster for the Communist forces—it decimated the Viet Cong and forced the North Vietnamese to take over the fighting in the South.

Mr. Herz offered no solutions to the problems he posed. But he thought the lack of American commitment to back up its worldwide commitments would lead to more Vietnam.

"All I can do," he concluded, "is point out to you that what happened in Vietnam has had repercussions almost everywhere because it affected what we think we can and cannot do, just as it affected what others think they can do with impunity. This is not a good situation and it cannot last."

United Press International.

A Russian Lever in The Pacific

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Amid the hubbaloos over deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the resulting increase in tensions with the Soviet Union, a region, an equally vital area of strategic concern has been largely overlooked: the arc sweeping through the Pacific into the Indian Ocean.

With the U.S. withdrawal from Southeast Asia following the Vietnam War, the Russians have been steadily building up their air, naval and ground presence in that part of the world, and it now represents a formidable force.

It would be an alarmist exaggeration to suggest that the Soviet leaders are preparing for a war in the Far East. It does appear, however, that they believe a dramatic increase of Soviet military muscle may serve as a lever for them to strengthen their political influence in the sector.

The Russians are extremely sensitive to the prospects of a bigger Japanese defense establishment. In part, therefore, they hope to create the conditions inside Japan that would favor neutralist elements ready to compromise at any price.

With their growing fleet cruising the Pacific, the Russians intend to show the Japanese, and others, that they have the capacity to block the sea lanes that carry oil from the Middle East to Japan. Nothing scares the Japanese more than a potentially paralyzing loss of energy.

Another Soviet goal is to intimidate China, which is striving to improve its strategic ties with the United States. An aim of the Russians is to demonstrate to the Chinese that the Americans lack the means and the resolve to match their buildup, and are thus un dependable.

Among their other purposes, the Russians are seeking to rattle such Southeast Asian nations as Thailand and Indonesia in order to discourage them from edging too close to China and the United States.

All this has been Soviet policy since the late 1960s, when the Kremlin leaders first began to send warships into the Indian Ocean. The United States responded by establishing a naval installation on the tiny island of Diego Garcia and shoring up Iran as a surrogate.

The United States suffered a setback when the shakedown was ousted. One of its alternatives since then has been the attempt to shape a rapid deployment force capable of rushing to the Gulf, certainly a Soviet target.

Following clashes along the Chinese border, the Russians have meanwhile been raising their military presence in that region. Fully one-third of total Soviet air, sea and land forces are said to be assigned to the vicinity of the Chinese frontier.

The Russians registered a crucial gain after the Vietnamese Communists took over all of Vietnam. They were able to use the former U.S. naval air installation at Cam Ranh Bay—a base, incidentally, that the czarist fleet used for refueling en route to its defeat by Japan in 1905.

Assuring their access to Cam Ranh is one reason why the Russians spend roughly \$1 billion a year to back the Vietnamese Communists, including subsidies for their army of occupation in Cambodia.

They fear the Soviet fleet, can roam the Pacific and Indian Oceans is the subject of some debate among strategic specialists. Some claim that its flexibility is limited because its two principal home bases, Petropavlovsk and Vladivostok, are ice-bound for six months of the year.

Other experts argue that there is little prospect of a drastic change in Japanese attitudes toward the United States. That alliance, they assert, is in no real jeopardy despite maneuvering shifts in Japan's domestic politics.

A tricky area for the United States, however, is the Philippines—the site of two U.S. bases—where the authoritarian Marcos regime, facing increasing international isolation, has refused to allow the United States to use its bases for refueling en route to the Persian Gulf.

None of this augurs an imminent confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in East Asia. But it is certain that America no longer rules the waves.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

Lincoln's New B...

ates Brezhnev
ks of the 'G...

Ceysson Att...

Get New Cl...

W

The Iranian Revolution: A Fixation With Death

By Amir Taheri

LONDON — Iran's second largest city, Isfahan, will be celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Islamic revolution on Saturday by inaugurating what the mayor has

fighting Iraq or the various guerrilla and tribal rebels opposing the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Isfahan's contribution to the celebrations underlines the revolution's almost obsessive desire to increase the number of its martyrs. It was no accident that Ayatollah Khomeini's first move on his return to Iran in 1979 was to visit a graveyard, where he heralded the age of martyrdom.

"The more people, especially young ones, who die for our cause, the stronger we shall become," the 85-year-old ruler has said. "Muslims everywhere must conquer the fear of death so that they can conquer the whole world."

This year's anniversary is of much psychological importance for the Islamic leadership. The 700-yearly caliphate of Imam Ali, considered to be the only other "just government" in history, lasted barely four years. Its "legitimate successor," the Khomeini government, has already broken that record.

"But is there anything to celebrate?" one member of the Islamic parliament asked recently. His answer to his own question—on an emphatic yes—came only after he listed a series of broken promises.

Most of those promises, however, were made by the middle-class politicians who, for a time, were used by the revolutionary leadership as easily disposable front men. Ayatollah

Khomeini and the other revolutionary mullahs can claim today that they never said they would establish democracy or bring prosperity. Such "Western style" demands were raised by the front men, who dreamed of a different revolution.

One revolution can easily hide another. And this is what happened in Iran. The intelligentsia, which began the revolt against the shah, wanted more democracy. The mullahs, who turned the revolt into a revolution by bringing in the illiterate masses, thought there was too much Western influence and wanted no more. No "dawn of liberty" was ever promised or demanded.

And the Iranian writer Fereydoon Hoveyda, in his book "Fendal Nights," says the principal aim of the Moslem dervish was to prevent material progress from leading to a situation in which "man-made law would replace that of Allah."

The revolution was essentially caused by the deep cultural and moral rift that existed between the Iranian masses and their ruling elites. Five years later a rift of a different kind—perhaps more dangerous—is dividing the average Iranian from his clerical masters. The shah tried to teach the Iranians how to live but failed because he did not show them how to die. The ayatollah may fail because of his inability to offer life a fair chance.

During the past five years more than a quarter of a million Iranians have died in the war with Iraq or in clashes involving urban guerrillas or tribal rebels. Between 8,000 and 12,000 people have been executed and nearly two million have been forced into exile. An estimated three million people have been made homeless by war. Despite its huge oil revenues, Iran has become poorer every year.

It is unlikely that Iran will experience yet another revolution, a "corrective revolution," any time soon. But the present policy of war abroad and repression at home clearly will not survive the inflexible ayatollah. His designated heir, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, is already trying to mark his distance from these policies.

In Islamic terms, the revolution has succeeded. All women are forced to wear veils; alcoholic beverages are outlawed. The "corrupt" performing arts have been all but eliminated. The tribal rule that demands an eye for an eye has become the law of the land. All key positions are filled by the clergy or their relatives.

Today, Iran is the only truly Islamic country in the world; the regime's strongman and speaker of the parliament, Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, boasted recently.

"Well," asked a Tehran editorial writer, "where do we go from here?"

International Herald Tribune.

LETTER

UN Aid to Palestinians

In his letter "The Palestinians in Lebanon" (JHT, Feb. 1), Charles Kupchan hopes for a permanent settlement and durable solution to the question of the Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon. This is a sentiment that all could support, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, which provides assistance to Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon and four other areas. In Lebanon there are 240,000 Palestinian refugees registered with the agency.

Unfortunately Mr. Kupchan has some of his facts wrong. UNRWA's total budget for relief this year is \$23 million. Only a portion of this will go to Lebanon. Over 60 percent of the agency's budget (\$23 million in 1984) goes to operating 633 schools; the remainder goes to health care. There has been an emergency relief operation in Lebanon since June 1982 that will be phased out next month; UNRWA does not spend \$20 million a year on relief in Lebanon.

Mr. Kupchan also says that UNRWA has discouraged integration of Palestinian refugees into the countries where they live. UNRWA is not in a position to either encourage or discourage integration. The agency has a UN mandate to provide its relief services to eligible refugees among the 1.9 million registered refugees living in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the West Bank and Gaza. That is the sole purpose of UNRWA.

RON WILKINSON
UNRWA Information Division
Beirut

FROM OUR FEB. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Stage Star's Hair Catches Fire
NEW YORK — During the first act of "Lady Frederic" at the Hudson Theatre [on Jan. 26] and in view of the audience Miss Ethel Barrymore's hair caught fire from a match spark. With presence of mind the actress saved her splendid locks from going up in smoke by coolly clapping a handkerchief over the fire. A part of the scene is for Mr. Bruce McRae, Miss Barrymore's leading man, to hand the star a cigarette, which she lights from a match held in his hand. When Mr. McRae struck the match a spark flew off and alighted in Miss Barrymore's hair. A theatre fireman issued an order that no more matches were to be used in the scene. Miss Barrymore will have to make some excuse for not lighting her first-act cigarette.

1934: Paris Taxi Strike Continues
PARIS — With only a few taxis furiously accepting fares within the less populous and more residential sections of the city [on Feb. 6], Paris again looked as though the clocks had been turned back 15 years to the days when automobiles were scarce, as the sixth successive day of striking was continued without any sign of a let-up. Police had their hands free of traffic tie-ups even in the busiest parts of the city, compensating for the extra work involved in quelling political disturbances last night. The case of the 4,000 striking Russian taxi drivers was brought up before the Paris strike committee, and it was agreed to bring them into permanent union immediately with the French strikers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: FRANCIS DESMAISONS
Managing Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Deputy Publisher: Director of Circulation
Deputy Editor: Director of Advertising
Deputy Editor: Director of Operations

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hemsley Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618, Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262309.
S.A. capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Commission Paritaire No. 14231.
U.S. subscriptions: 1200 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, U.S.A. Tel. 215-597-1100.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



described as a "monument more wonderful than Persepolis."

The monument is a vast graveyard on the fringe of the desert, with an eventual capacity of a million tombs. So far, however, only one big plot has been put up, hosting the graves of more than 25,000 "martyrs." Most of the martyrs were young men and boys who died

When business airlines
B747's. They're
Class-soft, leather
have 41 inches of
First class cat
food, two films

A Russian Lever Elevates Brezhnev to Ranks of the 'Greatest'

By Dusk Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has published a new history of the Communist Party in which Leonid Brezhnev, the late president, is hailed as one of the greatest political figures of the mid-20th century.

With the exception of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet party and state, no other Kremlin leader has ever been accorded such posthumous praise in the party history.

The publication of the history is a major event because it sets down in a single volume the latest interpretation of the evolution of the Soviet party. It is an authoritative version of events and policies, to effect a bible for its 17 million members.

The 783-page book, which went on sale in recent days, is a revised version of the sixth edition of the party history, which appeared only 18 months ago in a printing of 700,000.

The new volume contains only minor revisions of the old text and a new chapter on party policies since Brezhnev was replaced by Yuri V. Andropov after his death in November 1982.

A comparison of the two volumes did not suggest a reinterpretation of the Soviet past in light of Mr. Andropov's policies. The new history, edited by an alternate Politburo member, Boris Ponomarev, who has prepared every edition since 1959, incorporates most of the positions developed by Mr. Andropov during the past 14 months.

While the recent history is largely illustrated through extensive quotations from Mr. Andropov's speeches and articles, it also accorded unusual prominence to Khrushchev and Mr. Andropov's former rival for the post of general secretary of the party.

Mr. Chernenko was the only Politburo member to be singled out in the text, first as a keynote speaker at the June 1983 plenum of the Central Committee and subsequently as one of the architects of the party's ideological line.

Mr. Andropov's speech at the plenum, along with Mr. Chernenko's address and the decisions of the Central Committee, were cited as three elements which have "determined the crucial directions and objectives" of the party at the current stage.

Cheysson Attempt Fails To Get New Chad Talks

The Associated Press

PARIS — The three-nation African trip by Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, has failed to produce a new date for reconciliation talks between warring factions in Chad, French officials said Monday.

Mr. Cheysson returned to Paris Sunday night after a four-day trip that took him to Chad, Ethiopia and Libya in an attempt to find a peaceful solution to the latest round of Chad's 19-year civil war.

Reconciliation talks were to have begun Jan. 9 in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity. But the talks over got off the ground because Chad's president, Hissene Habré refused to participate, contending that the rebel leader, Goukouni Oueddei, was being treated like a head of state.

During his African tour, Mr. Cheysson met with Mr. Habré, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, and Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya.

There were conflicting reports about Mr. Cheysson's two-hour meeting Sunday with Colonel Qadhafi in Tripoli. After the meeting, Colonel Qadhafi said that Mr. Cheysson had agreed with him about the necessity of finding a "third man" who could end the stalemate between Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni and lead Chad to peace. Mr. Cheysson, however, denied that he and the Libyan leader discussed such a subject.

Libyan-backed troops loyal to Mr. Goukouni, Chad's former president, began an offensive in northern Chad last June. Their march toward Chad's capital of Njamena was halted when France sent 3,000 soldiers into its former colony in August.

The intriguing references to Mr. Chernenko suggest that he may retain considerable influence in the leadership.

The seventh edition had been approved for printing Dec. 15. At the time, Mr. Andropov had been seriously ill for months. He has not made a public appearance since August.

The new history makes references to unspecified shortcomings and difficulties during the last years of Brezhnev. But it subsequently described Brezhnev as a "faithful disciple of Lenin," a "patriot, leading revolutionary and peace champion, and a greatest political and state figure of mid-20th century."

In the past, with the exception of Lenin, Soviet party histories invariably denounced former leaders.

Nikita S. Khrushchev insisted on a strong anti-Stalin assessment, partly to reinforce his own position as Stalin's successor, Brezhnev, who replaced Khrushchev in 1964, developed an anti-Khrushchev tone, partly for the same reasons. At the same time, Brezhnev partly rehabilitated Stalin as the wartime leader.

The new history does not include any dramatic rewrites of the Stalin and Khrushchev periods. However, it contains fewer Brezhnev quotations.

Whereas the sixth edition under Brezhnev contained a series of standard ideological commitments, the new edition bears Mr. Andropov's imprint. It omits a variety of assessments and pledges from the party's program.

Mr. Andropov has described the program, adopted in 1963, as containing provisions that "have outlived in full measure the test of time" while some included "elements of separation from reality."

The party program predicted that communism in the Soviet Union would be built by 1980.

The new history dropped previous assertions that the Soviet state "has resolved many important questions of building communism." Instead, the Soviet Union is described as a "society of developed socialism." This phrase is further described as "a long historical phase on the road to gradual evolution to communism." The Soviet society, it continues, is at "the beginning of that road."



Agapito Aquino telling supporters at Manila airport that they must fight for liberty under the Marcos rule.

Aquino Brother Emerges As a Leading Marcos foe

By David Briscoe

The Associated Press

MANILA — Nearly six months after former Senator Benigno S. Aquino Jr. was assassinated at Manila International Airport, his brother, Agapito Aquino, is emerging as a major Philippine opposition figure.

Agapito Aquino has acknowledged that some of the affection for his older brother has been transferred to him, but he professes not to be ready to run for political office.

Some local political observers, however, are already projecting the 44-year-old Agapito as an opposition candidate against President Ferdinand E. Marcos in elections in 1987.

Mr. Marcos, 66, who has ruled for 16 years, has indicated he will run for re-election despite calls for his resignation after Mr. Aquino's unsolved assassination.

No other opposition leader has so far appeared likely to fill the murdered Benigno Aquino's role as Mr. Marcos's chief rival. The older Aquino was 50 when he was gunned down Aug. 21 when he arrived after three years of voluntary exile in the United States to help opposition efforts against Mr. Marcos.

Before that, the former senator had been jailed for eight years by Mr. Marcos, who was then ruling under martial law, which he lifted in 1981.

Despite his prominence, the younger Aquino, a former plastics manufacturer, has little political experience.

He was not widely known until the assassination, but now opposition demonstrators chant his nickname, Buz, along with that of his brother, Ninoy.

His picture has appeared on magazine covers. A weekly tabloid featured Mr. Aquino declaring, "If Ninoy could only see me now."

Mr. Aquino was quoted as saying that he had three major assets: "First, I look like Ninoy. Second, I sound like Ninoy. And third, I don't have a first lady," a reference to Imelda Marcos, a target of much opposition criticism.

Mr. Aquino, the father of three children, is separated from his wife, but she has attended some of his rallies.

Mr. Aquino gained a higher political profile with a dramatic march that ended Sunday. Police backed down after four hours and allowed the marchers to pass a

blockade after Mr. Aquino insisted on taking at least 1,000 marchers to the airport and a small delegation to the runway where his brother was slain.

To 20 followers gathered at the runway, he read a pledge to carry on his brother's fight.

A week earlier, he won a another confrontation with riot police, negotiating with three generals to let him lead a march through Manila.

It grew into the biggest opposition showing since Mr. Aquino's funeral, with hundreds of thousands lining streets and joining the march.

A lawyer, who asked not to be identified, said there has been speculation that Mr. Marcos might be allowing Mr. Aquino victories in his confrontations with military blockades. Thus, the lawyer explained, Agapito Aquino can quickly build an image as the leading opposition figure, but Mr. Marcos feels confident that Mr. Aquino is inexperienced enough for him to handle.

Investigators Call Widow of Alleged Killer of Aquino

The Associated Press

MANILA — A Philippine fact-finding board on Monday subpoenaed the widow and son of Rolando Galman, the man the government claims killed the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., to testify about alleged links between Mr. Galman and the military.

Mr. Galman's mother, Saturnina Galman, 53, earlier told the board in a letter that she believed her son had connections with some military officers and asked the board to subpoena Lina Lazaro, Mr. Galman's wife, and their young son Reynaldo.

Mrs. Galman's attorney said the widow had refused his personal appeals to testify because she doesn't want trouble, doesn't want to be involved.

Mrs. Galman said Mr. Galman's 10-year-old son Reynaldo had told her that a colonel and several others took his father away from their home on Aug. 17, four days before Mr. Aquino was killed on his return from exile in the United States.

The government claims that Mr. Galman was a Communist agent recruited to kill Mr. Aquino. His mother supports opposition claims that soldiers shot him.

NATO Strike Eastward Is Urged in War

Western Experts Debate Conventional Conflict

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A NATO strategy for a conventional weapons war with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies is being debated by military men, academics and civilian experts in American and European foundations.

In an article in International Security, a Harvard University publication that deals with military issues, Professor Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard argued that if the Soviet Union embarked on an offensive into Western Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should retaliate with an offensive into East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

His is the most recent of a series of proposals, aired on both sides of the Atlantic, seeking a Western strategy that does not involve nuclear exchanges.

The quest for a new alliance strategy was started by General Bernard W. Rogers, NATO's supreme commander, more than two years ago. The general believes that, if the members of NATO increased military spending by 4 percent a year, they would have the money to develop and produce high-technology systems that would enable them to destroy the second echelon of a Soviet offensive into Western Europe.

Defense industry experts say there is no doubt that the necessary weapons can be produced and that some of them will be available to U.S. forces in Europe in the next few years. But Mr. Huntington wrote that in view of economic conditions in Western Europe, budget increases were likely to remain at 2 to 2.5 percent instead of the 3 percent agreed to by the alliance in 1978.

He called for a new element in NATO strategy, "conventional retaliation," under which targets highly valued by Soviet-bloc countries would be attacked. The professor said that, after the security of the homeland, Moscow valued the security of its satellites.

This view is questioned by some military experts, who believe that, once a Soviet offensive into West Germany began, it would not be deterred by any NATO strike into East Germany and Czechoslovakia unless the strike severed Soviet lines of communication. But this, Mr. Huntington said, would be what a NATO drive could achieve.

Mr. Huntington also asserted, and bore NATO military leaders agree, that an invasion of the East would exploit a prime Soviet military weakness. This, he said, is that the Soviet military can be expected to be much better at executing a detailed plan of attack than it would be in adjusting to unexpected circumstances resulting from an invasion of the East.

Dr. Kaplan was the co-inventor, with Edward Ginzton, of the first medical linear accelerator in the Western Hemisphere. It was first used in 1955, about six months after a different type had been put into use in England.

The most dramatic results with linear accelerators have been for Hodgkin's disease. Linear accelerators enable doctors to direct radiation beams more like a rifle than a shotgun, as had been the case with older, low-powered X-ray machines.

Dr. Kaplan was born in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago and earned his medical degree at Rush Medical College in Chicago.

Duke of Beaufort, 83, Master of Queen's Horse
LONDON (UPI) — The Duke of Beaufort, 83, former Master of the Queen's Horse and founder of the Badminton Horse Trials, died at his Gloucestershire home Sunday.

Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset was the only son of the 9th Duke of Beaufort. He served many years as chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association and of the British Field Sports Society.

Other deaths:
Pierre Dukan, 68, a Swiss writer and composer, whose songs made him widely known, especially in French-speaking countries, Sunday in Epalinges, Switzerland.

Digno Garcia, 64, the Paraguayan singer whose version of "Guaraní" became a worldwide hit in the mid-1960s, of a heart attack in the Belgian town of Geraardsbergen, where he had lived since 1958.

Vice Admiral Lloyd Jerome Witte, 92, credited with saving the cruiser Detroit at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese surprise attack, Wednesday in La Jolla, California. Admiral Witte, who was captain of the Detroit, rapidly moved the ship out of the harbor. It was the only major undamaged fighting vessel after the attack.

Dr. Henry S. Kaplan Is Dead at 65; Aided in Cure of Hodgkin's Disease

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Henry S. Kaplan, 65, the radiologist who helped to find a way to cure Hodgkin's disease, died of lung cancer at his home on the Stanford University campus in Palo Alto, California, Saturday night.

Dr. Kaplan was the co-inventor, with Edward Ginzton, of the first medical linear accelerator in the Western Hemisphere. It was first used in 1955, about six months after a different type had been put into use in England.

The most dramatic results with linear accelerators have been for Hodgkin's disease. Linear accelerators enable doctors to direct radiation beams more like a rifle than a shotgun, as had been the case with older, low-powered X-ray machines.

Dr. Kaplan was born in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Chicago and earned his medical degree at Rush Medical College in Chicago.

Duke of Beaufort, 83, Master of Queen's Horse
LONDON (UPI) — The Duke of Beaufort, 83, former Master of the Queen's Horse and founder of the Badminton Horse Trials, died at his Gloucestershire home Sunday.

Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset was the only son of the 9th Duke of Beaufort. He served many years as chairman of the Masters of Foxhounds Association and of the British Field Sports Society.

Other deaths:
Pierre Dukan, 68, a Swiss writer and composer, whose songs made him widely known, especially in French-speaking countries, Sunday in Epalinges, Switzerland.

Digno Garcia, 64, the Paraguayan singer whose version of "Guaraní" became a worldwide hit in the mid-1960s, of a heart attack in the Belgian town of Geraardsbergen, where he had lived since 1958.

Vice Admiral Lloyd Jerome Witte, 92, credited with saving the cruiser Detroit at Pearl Harbor during the Japanese surprise attack, Wednesday in La Jolla, California. Admiral Witte, who was captain of the Detroit, rapidly moved the ship out of the harbor. It was the only major undamaged fighting vessel after the attack.

Sweden Links Seized Parts to Computer
STOCKHOLM — U.S.-made computer equipment confiscated by Swedish customs last month was classified Monday as war material connected with a highly advanced computer impounded as it was reportedly being smuggled to the Soviet Union.

The Swedish War Materials Inspectorate said the parts were linked with Digital VAX II-782 parts earlier impounded at Helsingborg and sold back last month to the computer's U.S. manufacturer, Digital Equipment Corp.

The customs director, Bjorn Eriksson, said the newly confiscated components had been shipped from South Africa at about the same time as the previously impounded parts. He said customs would probably seek to sell the equipment back to Digital.

Experts said the computers are capable of plotting advanced military maneuvers and missile guidance and are compatible with the U.S. spy satellite tracking systems.

SKY CHANNEL SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, TUESDAY 7th FEBRUARY G.M.T.

17:00 CARTOON TIME
17:05 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC
18:05 FANTASY ISLAND
18:55 SKYWAYS
19:45 STARSKY & HUTCH
20:35 THRILLMAKER SPORTS
21:00 ICE HOCKEY
22:00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE. CONTACT FROM WATERS AT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION. TEL: LONDON (01) 435 0451. TELEX: 268943.

COME TO SHERATON



WHEN IT COMES TO BUSINESS

Knowing where you're going is knowing where to stay. And in these cities in North America, that can only mean Sheraton.

CHICAGO, SHERATON INTERNATIONAL AT O'HARE
LOS ANGELES, SHERATON GRANDE; SHERATON PLAZA LA REINA
MONTREAL, LE CENTRE SHERATON MONTRÉAL
NEW YORK, ST. REGIS SHERATON
TORONTO, THE SHERATON CENTRE OF TORONTO
WASHINGTON, D.C., SHERATON CARLTON



Sheraton
Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide
The hospitality people of IIT

For reservations, call your nearest Sheraton Hotel, Reservations Office, or your Travel Agent
© 1984 The Sheraton Corp

Daily News in English
with highlights from the International Herald Tribune

Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m.
Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

RADIO KLOV
92.8 FM, Paris
English-language station.
Tel.: 563.87.97

Who else offers you first class travel comfort to Seoul at business class prices?

When Korean Air Lines designed its new Prestige business class it used First Class on other airlines as its minimum standard.

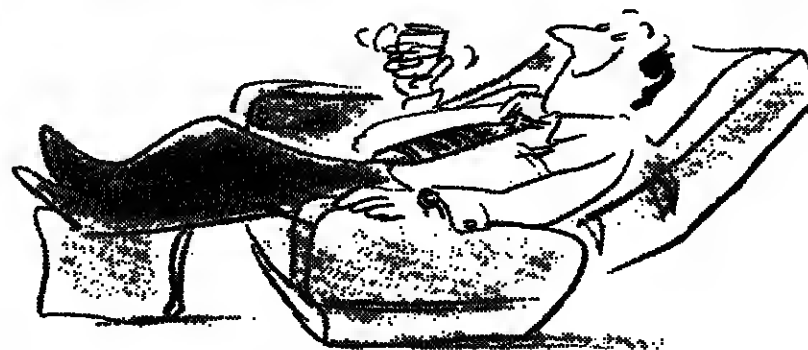
That's why there are only 24 seats, right up front, in our B747's. They're all exactly the same as those in our First Class - soft, leather-covered, luxuriously big and you have 41 inches of legroom.

First class comfort at a business class fare! Superb food, two films en route (with First Class headset), an in-

flight bar and all the top amenities you'd expect in the highly competitive world of business travel for you to enjoy on a flight that will seem almost too short! How wonderfully agreeable to make economies this way.

Prestige Class. The last word in first class comfort for business people.

Four flights weekly to Seoul: Direct from Paris every Thursday and Saturday at 13h00. Via Jeddah and Bahrain from Zurich every Wednesday and Sunday at 12h20.



KOREAN AIR LINES
We're honoured to serve you around the world.

SPORTS

IOC Rules NHL Contracts Set Ineligibility

The Associated Press
SARAJEVO — The International Olympic Committee ruled Monday that anyone who ever signed a contract with the National Hockey League is ineligible for the Winter Olympics, meaning that five players from two teams will be disqualified from the Games.

The Canadian team, which faces the United States in Tuesday's opening competition, announced that Mark Morrison and Don Dietrich have been declared ineligible because they played in the NHL, the Italians, meanwhile, disqualified Jim Corsi and Rich Bragalo, and the Austrian team dropped Greg Holst.

The IOC settled the battle within its ranks over hockey eligibility by deciding that an NHL contract made a player a professional under Olympic rules, endorsing the position of its eligibility committee.

"At the meeting of the directorate of the IIHF — the International Ice Hockey Federation being the sport's governing body — it was indicated that the recommendation of the eligibility committee was that the only pro league was the NHL and it served to indicate to us that any player in an NHL game was ineligible."

Murray Costello, president of Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said after the ruling, "They did not mention the names of any players. But, yes, they seem to be limiting it to the NHL."

The IOC stated: "The eligibility committee, in agreement with the IIHF, states as of today that players are not eligible when they have or have had a contract with the National Hockey League."

The press release distributed by the IOC said the committee's proposal was approved. It was given to reporters a little more than an hour before the rosters were to be submitted for the Olympic hockey tournament.

Four other players whose amateur status was under question after a protest by Finland might well be able to play in the Olympics under the decision. They are Rich Cunningham of Austria, Dan Wood of Canada, Thomas Milani of Italy and Björn Szare of Norway.

The IOC said that each team should check its players and withdraw any found to be ineligible. The teams were given four days to replace any players struck from a roster for failing to meet the standards.

Morrison played nine games with the New York Rangers two seasons ago and Dietrich with the Chicago Black Hawks earlier this season.

Corsi, a goaltender, spent a season with the Edmonton Oilers and Bragalo played parts of two seasons with the Washington Capitals. Holst is a former Ranger.

The committee reached a decision Monday morning on the eligibility of nine hockey players but delayed its announcement until late afternoon.

Willi Daume, chairman of the eligibility committee, said, "The announcement is not ready, but we have a decision. It is not so easy and we still are working on things. We have reached a decision but we cannot say what it is. It has to be discussed with the IOC."

The IOC ruling came in the early evening, following a three-hour meeting among Olympic officials and the countries involved in the series of eligibility disputes that have arisen over the teams here.

"We discussed all the problems and it basically stems from the lack of clear explanation of eligibility," said Roger Jackson, president of the Canadian Olympic Association. "The IOC needed information on what constitutes a contract and what constitutes a professional."

Finland's hockey officials said they had dropped protests over two of its players, including one who was injured and had not been present for the XIV Olympic Winter Games.

Morrison, Wood and Dietrich also are among the four Canadian players that the U.S. Olympic Committee has said should not be allowed to play as amateurs.

The fourth player that has concerned USOC officials, Mario Gosselin, was not on the Finnish protest list.

Hockey eligibility disputes have been going on for several days at these Winter Olympics. In addition to the U.S. questions about Gosselin, Finland did not bring one of its

goalies, Hannu Kampvere, because it had been told he was not eligible since he had played a game for the Edmonton Oilers of the old World Hockey Association in 1979.

"It is important for us that the rules are the same for every team, not just the Finnish or Canadian team," said Kosti Räsänen, secretary general of the Finnish Olympic Committee. "We cannot accept that they can play and ours cannot."

Monday also marked the third straight day of men's training for the downhill and the start of women's training. American skier Bill Johnson topped Sunday's runs with a time of 1 minute, 47.99 seconds; his 1:47.06 on Monday put him second (by .20) only to Firmin Zurbriegen of Switzerland.

Johnson, whose World Cup downhill victory earlier this season was the first ever by an American, said after Sunday's trials, "I did what I wanted to do. I set out to see how fast I could go. I still can improve on some of my turns, but I definitely feel I have the right stuff to win here."

Athletes continued to arrive Monday at the Olympic Village. They included two U.S. figure skaters, defending world champion Rosalynn Sumners and 1982 world titlist Elaine Zayas. "I think the toughest competition — other than myself — will be from Elaine and Katarina Witt of East Germany," Sumners said.



Watchful U.S. hockey coach Lou Vairo at a recent practice.

Open the Olympics — and Open the Games

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO — Against a gray sky above the steep brown hill behind the Olympic Village, a Yugoslav soldier with a submachine gun walked his post. Down inside the electric wire fence that surrounds the buildings where the athletes of the XIV Winter Games live, Pat LaFontaine glanced up at the soldier who was only a speck on the horizon.

"Something was going on up there," the 18-year-old United States hockey player was saying. "We heard the dogs barking."

LaFontaine also could have meant the barking between United States and Canadian hockey officials over the eligibility of several of each team's players for their opening game Tuesday in the Olympic tournament.

Larry Johnson, the general manager of the U.S. hockey team, mentioned that LaFontaine had received "some payment," estimated at \$15,000, from the Montreal Canadiens two years ago.

The payment was in recompense for the college grant-in-aid he spurned in order to play junior hockey at Verdun, Quebec, before he was drafted by the New York

Islanders last year. LaFontaine acknowledged it was "basically so" that he received the payment for that reason, but declined further comment.

In the semantics and hypocrisy of Olympic hockey eligibility, the U.S. and Canadian officials really are barking at the ostentatious riches of the International Olympic Committee who defend these outdated rules.

"We've all received money along the line for something," said John Harrington, a 26-year-old right wing on the U.S. team.

No matter what the IOC wants to believe, virtually every hockey player on the 12 teams here is being paid, one way or another. But in the semantics of Olympic hockey eligibility, an amateur is merely a player who is not considered a professional, no matter what his bank account in the United States or Canada, no matter what his lifestyle in the European nations.

The solution for the IOC is simple, if not inevitable: Open the Olympics to all athletes in every sport.

Until the Olympics are opened to all, these festivals will continue to be fogged by the sham of "amateur" eligibility instead of being cleared by the reality of open com-

petition. This particular U.S.-Canada dispute has tightened the tension surrounding their matchup Tuesday.

"This game with Canada is going to be a beauty," said Lou Vairo, the U.S. coach. "All this has added to it."

About a month ago Canada talked of adding Kelly Hrudey, a goaltender for the Islanders, to their Olympic team.

"That really irritated us," Vairo said. "Here's a guy who played two years pro for the Islanders' farm team at Indianapolis in the Central Hockey League and now Canada wanted to use him in the Olympics; that's wrong. But the thing is, Canada will achieve eventually what they wanted and that's good. I think Wayne Gretzky should be allowed to play in the Olympics."

"We just think that everybody should play under the same set of rules, we don't think that's an unreasonable request," Vairo said. "The Canadians are saying that the Soviets and the Czechs are pros, I agree with that. But don't change the rules after we've picked our team."

U.S. hockey officials had protested the Olympic eligibility of four Canadian players — Mario Gosselin, Mark Morrison, Dan

Wood and Don Dietrich — for having signed National Hockey League contracts.

And the Canadian officials had been understood to be questioning the status of some U.S. Olympians, including John Harrington and Phil Verchota, who were on the 1980 gold-medal team. Harrington played for Rochester of the American Hockey League after the 1980 Olympics and Verchota played in Finland during the 1980-81 season.

"I played 13 games with Rochester, but I signed an 'amateur' contract, not an NHL contract," Harrington said. "I got expense money."

"I had to have an apartment and a car in Finland and they paid for it," Verchota said. "That's how European contracts work."

Consider this: If Verchota were to be ruled ineligible for competing in Finland, wouldn't all of Finland's Olympic players have to be declared ineligible?

Everywhere the U.S. team has gone in recent months, its players have been exhorted to "beat the Russians," as the 1980 team did at Lake Placid. But in order to qualify for a medal-round game against the Soviet Union, which is in the Red Division with Sweden, this U.S. team must finish first or second in the six-team Blue Division with Czechoslovakia, Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria.

"The Czechs are peaking," Vairo said. "In their last four games, they beat Sweden, E-3 and G-4, and they beat Finland, 10-4 and 7-1."

Vairo hinted that he expected Czechoslovakia to finish first in the Blue Division, which means that the United States must beat out both Canada and Finland for second place. If that occurs, it then would go, presumably, against the Soviet Union and Sweden, in that order, in the medal-round games.

Let the Games begin. Please.

Irwin Wins Crosby Golf In Playoff

United Press International

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Hale Irwin, the leader after Saturday's third round, birdied the 18th hole at Pebble Beach Sunday and went on to beat Canadian Jim Nelford on the second hole of a playoff to win the Bing Crosby golf tournament.

Nelford, victorious in seven years on the PGA tour, and Irwin shot respective final rounds of 68 and 72 to finish at 10-under-par 278. Both parred No. 15, the first hole of the playoff. On No. 16 Irwin sliced his tee shot into a fairway bunker, but the two-time U.S. Open champion then hit a 2-iron to within 10 feet of the pin; after Nelford missed a long putt for a birdie, Irwin sank the winner.

Mark O'Meara and Fred Couples had closing 70s to tie for third at 280. Englishman Nick Faldo finished 68/281.

Irwin's 68 Saturday had given him a 206 total and a two-shot lead over Dave Edwards, who started the third round two strokes off the lead shared by Willie Wood and John Adams. Edwards finished the tournament 75/283, a stroke behind Hal Sutton (a closing 72) and Craig Stadler (70).

Kobayashi to Defend April 9

United Press International

TOKYO — World Boxing Council flyweight champion Koji Kobayashi will make his first title defense against Gabriel Bernal of Mexico here April 9, it was announced Monday. Kobayashi, 21-13 lifetime, won the title with a second-round knockout over Frank Cedena of the Philippines Jan. 18. Bernal, 32-8-3, is WBC's top-ranked contender.



Seattle's Gus Williams won a first-half wrestling match from Dallas guard Brad Davis and went on to total 24 points as the SuperSonics downed the Mavericks, 104-96, Sunday night.

Selected U.S. College Basketball Conference Standings

ATLANTIC COAST CONF.				BIG EAST CONF.			
W	L	Pct.	Overall	W	L	Pct.	Overall
N. Carolina	4	0	1.000	10	0	1.000	10
Duke	4	0	1.000	9	0	1.000	9
Georgia Tech	4	0	1.000	8	0	1.000	8
Wake Forest	4	0	1.000	7	0	1.000	7
N.C. State	3	0	1.000	6	0	1.000	6
Clemson	3	0	1.000	5	0	1.000	5
Virginia	2	0	1.000	4	0	1.000	4
SOUTHEASTERN CONF.				BIG TEN CONF.			
W	L	Pct.	Overall	W	L	Pct.	Overall
Auburn	4	0	1.000	4	0	1.000	4
Kentucky	4	0	1.000	3	0	1.000	3
Florida	3	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2
Vanderbilt	3	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1
Alabama	2	0	1.000	0	0	1.000	0
LSU	2	0	1.000				
Georgia	2	0	1.000				
Tennessee	2	0	1.000				
Miss. St.	2	0	1.000				
Mississippi	1	0	1.000				
BIG TEN CONF.				PACIFIC COAST ATHLETIC CONF.			
W	L	Pct.	Overall	W	L	Pct.	Overall
Illinois	4	0	1.000	4	0	1.000	4
Purdue	4	0	1.000	3	0	1.000	3
Indiana	3	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2
Ohio State	3	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1
Minnesota	2	0	1.000	0	0	1.000	0
Michigan	2	0	1.000				
Wisconsin	2	0	1.000				
Iowa	2	0	1.000				
Northwestern	2	0	1.000				
Michigan St.	2	0	1.000				
PACIFIC CONF.				WESTERN ATHLETIC CONF.			
W	L	Pct.	Overall	W	L	Pct.	Overall
Washington	4	0	1.000	4	0	1.000	4
Oregon	4	0	1.000	3	0	1.000	3
UCLA	4	0	1.000	2	0	1.000	2
Oregon St.	3	0	1.000	1	0	1.000	1
Southern Cal	3	0	1.000	0	0	1.000	0
Stanford	3	0	1.000				
California	3	0	1.000				
Arizona St.	3	0	1.000				
Arizona	3	0	1.000				
Washington St.	3	0	1.000				
METRO CONF.				INDIVIDUALS			
W	L	Pct.	Overall	W	L	Pct.	Overall
Louisville	4	0	1.000	4	0	1.000	4
Memphis	4	0	1.000	3	0	1.000	3

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 28 9 .859 —

Philadelphia 26 14 .651 7 1/2

New York 27 10 .680 10

New Jersey 24 23 .511 14

Washington 21 26 .447 17

Central Division

W L Pct. GB

Atlanta 27 21 .563 —

Detroit 23 21 .520 1

Minneapolis 24 22 .520 1 1/2

Chicago 16 28 .364 9

Cleveland 15 30 .333 10 1/2

Indiana 14 32 .302 12 1/2

Western Conference

W L Pct. GB

Utah 30 7 .811 —

Dallas 25 22 .531 5 1/2

Denver 29 27 .519 10

Houston 20 27 .426 10

San Antonio 20 28 .417 10 1/2

Kansas City 19 27 .413 10 1/2

Pacific Division

W L Pct. GB

Los Angeles 30 16 .652 —

Portland 29 20 .592 1 1/2

Seattle 26 23 .528 4 1/2

Golden State 22 26 .452 8 1/2

Phoenix 20 27 .424 10 1/2

San Diego 18 32 .359 15 1/2

Sunday's Games

Boston 122, Detroit 124 OT (Portland 36,

McIntyre 33; Thomas 24, Truica 28).

Seattle 104, Dallas 96 (Silva 22, Williams

34, Auer 27; Blackman 10).

Los Angeles 119, San Antonio 95 (Abdul-

Jobbar 27, Wilkes 19; Gilmore 23, Lucas 11).

Portland 97, Phoenix 82 (Poulsen 22, Carr 25;

Bowdoin 23, Foster 13).

Top-20 Results

NEW YORK — How the top 20 teams in the

Associated Press and United Press Interna-

tional college basketball polls fared last

week:

North Carolina (30-0) vs. def. Clemson 77-75;

def. Duke 77-75; def. Virginia Tech 74-66;

def. St. John's 74-67; OT, Kentucky

(14-3) def. Tennessee 75-74; def. Alabama

(14-3) def. Georgetown 71-63; def. Syracuse 69-67;

def. Connecticut 68-67; def. Wake Forest 75-74;

def. New Mexico St. 70-61; def. Long Beach

57-46; Houston 71-63; def. Texas A&M 69-65;

def. Southern Methodist 74-67; Texas 61-59;

def. Utah 74-61; def. Brigham Young 67-62;

def. Idaho 74-61; def. Idaho State 74-61;

def. Idaho State 74-61; def. Idaho State 74-61;

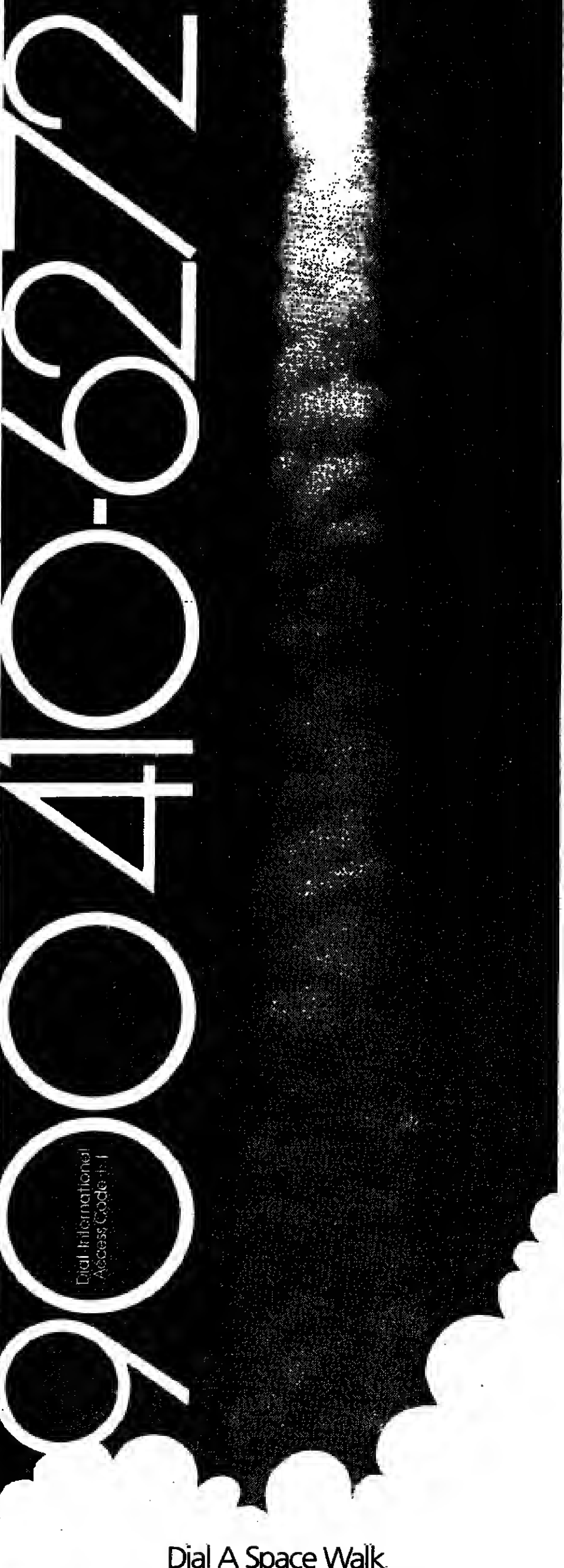
def. Idaho State 74-61; def. Idaho State 74-61;

def. Idaho State 74-61; def. Idaho State 74-61;

def. Idaho State 74-61; def. Idaho State 74-61;

def. Idaho State 74-61; def. Idaho State 74-61;

WE BRING THE WORLD CLOSER.



Dial A Space Walk

Dial our new number running up the side of this page. And, for the first time, you can take a walk in space with the astronauts as they actually leave the Space Shuttle Challenger in their manned space units. You'll hear the crew talking to NASA Mission Control. Live. At the down-to-earth price of an international call, from your phone to the U.S. Ideal calling times are listed below. When there's no live communication, you'll hear pre-recorded flight messages and information. Check your newspapers and radio for any last-minute changes in the space shuttle schedule. Then lift up the phone and lift off.

Flight schedule is always subject to last minute changes. Check before you call.

ARTS / LEISURE

Has Time Come for 'L'Homme Fatal'?

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Wigs, beauty spots, rings and earrings, peppermint-colored canes, backless décolletés, leopard-stenciled shoes with belt, bags and gloves to match, and even nail polish. For Jean-Paul Gaultier the time has come for "l'homme fatal."

For his second menswear collection — his first, last September, featured "l'homme objet." — Gaultier, known for his irreverent and seductive women's fashions, talked seriously about his new approach to menswear. "It's not at all an abstraction," he said. "It corresponds to a reality. Men have changed. So has their image."

All kinds of bizarre accessories were spread out on the floor before Gaultier's fashion show at the Salle Wagram Saturday — one of many shows last weekend, which also featured the SEHM, or Salon Européen de l'Habillement Masculin (European Menswear Show).

"Men must learn to deal with their fragility — it's a reality," Gaultier said. "They're now aware of the fact that they too must seduce — and dressing up is part of

the act. Women were always taught the seduction game, now it is men's turn. Don't laugh. From now on, men will be getting pearls and diamonds."

Gaultier admits that this does not apply to middle-aged, small-town bankers. "It corresponds to a certain age group, rather young," he said, "between 15 to 35."

He attributes this new and frivolous approach to men's looks to women's lib, which he says has helped men as well. "It's made it easier for them to wear more relaxed clothes, to use perfume and creams, and soon, why not? make-up. As a matter of fact, when I start launching perfumes, I'll begin with a men's line."

The daughters of women's libbers helped too. "They don't really believe in the 'femme objet' or 'femme fatale,' but they like to play at it. It's like a game. Men now want to join in, because dressing, itself, is a game."

So, what was Gaultier's Saturday show like? Fun and anti-conformist in its delivery, but not so crazy in terms of the clothes themselves. Jacquard sweaters, including some unexpected flowered ones, and

long overcoats that looked like bathrobes, were classics and easy enough to figure out.

The velvet blouses, lined with the floral print used in the blouse underneath — "like Chanel," Gaultier joked — could also be worn by young men, with jeans rather than the red-striped black pants Gaultier showed.

"In fact," the designer said, "I use the same technique, and sometimes the same fabrics, as for my women's collections. I start with classics and then go into unexpected mixtures. I don't believe in panoptics, where everything must match."

"I first started buying clothes at the flea market because I couldn't find anything I liked. This explains why my clothes are three sizes too big. It's so comfortable."

For his show, Gaultier hired about 30 models, 10 of whom were professional models. Some were more "fatal" than others. One had frizzed hair that stuck out like wild lettuce from under a Nehru hat; another kept giving the audience the drop-dead look of Lauren Bacall. In many cases, it was hard to tell men from women.

If all this sounds like the ambivalent, androgynous fashions of British rock groups, it is and it isn't.

Gaultier claims his approach is different. "My men are virile," he said, "they're not into some kind of fantasy."

However, he admits that walking down King's Road in London, which he does frequently, gave him the idea that men had indeed changed. "Here they were, into all kinds of eccentric fantasies. This helped me break the established and frankly uptight French standards. The British taught me to go further and not to be satisfied with what in Paris is known as 'good taste.' Under the pretext of 'good taste,' one ends up doing nothing."

In New York, another fashion mecca, he learned the importance of aerobics and bodybuilding, which opened the way for new fashions. "So I asked myself, what can I do? The answer was erotic clothes for men."

The "homme fatal" show included several tableaux, including "Bachelors," "Professional Dancers," "Gigolos" and "African Kings."

The finale was a reverse of the Prince Charming act. This time, a woman, a huge blue slipper in hand, kept running around the runway, looking for the right foot among six bejeweled, velvet-garbed and very "fatal" men.



Members of Urban Sax in their working clothes.

The 'Acoustical Town Planning' of Urban Sax

By Michael Zwecrin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Urban Sax, a group of 30-odd (some say very odd) saxophones, will close the Musical Instrument Fair at the Frankfurt Fairgrounds at dusk on Wednesday.

The plan is for water to flow down the central staircase of the new gallery while folkloric trucks driven by amplified "sound sources" circle around saxophonists, dressed in white jump suits, insectile helmets and silver lures masks, descending on ropes from overhead trolleys. Camouflaged by smoke, more saxophonists will rise on elevators out of the central pit, which is to be filled with phony snow.

Gilbert Artman, the creator and leader of Urban Sax, was once a successful interior decorator, but he had visions of decorated exteriors and he combined the arts of music and theater with state-of-the-art electronics into something he calls "acoustical town planning."

A band of saxophones performing around, above and below the audience and out in the neighborhood did not seem viable or even quite sane when he formed Urban Sax 10 years ago. Artman was then 28 years old. He had never studied music. Last week, he seemed genuinely astonished as he pointed out: "We are now 20 saxophones, 36 for special occasions."

The occasions have become increasingly special: The Versailles Palace for the Western economic summit in 1982; the square at Covent Garden to inaugurate the London International Festival of Theatre last August; the Elysée Palace Dec. 24 for President François Mitterrand's Christmas party, and outside in the Georges Pompidou Center in Paris on New Year's Day 1984 as part of a television extravaganza, "Good Morning, Mr. Orwell," co-produced by Nam June Paik, which was transmitted simultaneously by satellite to France, West Germany and the United States.

Newsweek magazine described Urban Sax's Covent Garden spectacle: "Swaddled in white polyethylene suits, they looked like a horde of technicians sent to decontaminate the streets after an atomic holocaust. But instead of sprays and geiger counters, they wielded saxophones

and giant gongs. . . . Swinging and swaying like the last big band of Western civilization, they played dissonant anthems, crazy endless riffs, an apocalyptic jive that seemed to mourn the passing of one world and to celebrate the beginning of another."

In the '60s, Gilbert Artman was a hairy hippy freaky out listening in Terry Riley records. Urban Sax's music is of the minimalist, repetitive variety — and at San Ra concerts. He taught himself to play drums ("I tried the saxophone but it was too hard. I decided to go for other people to play it.") and worked with jazz-rock groups and French avant-gardists, and with Don Cherry. Urban Sax grew out of a commission to animate the town of Menton in southern France during a classical music festival in 1973; "street reverberation," Artman called it.

It grew slowly but with relentless momentum. A business acquaintance describes Artman, with admiration: "He was a very good interior decorator; he decorated my apartment. He was also a surprisingly sensitive drummer, in the Paul Motian school. But mostly he's a boss businessman. Gilbert has done amazingly well operating within the Socialist Party power structure. He knows Mitterrand's wife and uses the familiar 'tu' speaking with [Culture Minister] Jack Lang. When Urban Sax played Grenoble, the mayor came to the airport to meet them. It's a bird, it's a plane — it's Artman!"

"My idea was basically to translate urban sounds into music," Artman said.

Artman is a soft-spoken bearded man with an engaging smile, which seems strangely removed from a sense of humor. He was being interviewed in a recording studio, taking a break from mixing music for a film directed by Pierre Clement, an actor who once played tenor with Urban Sax. The group is composed mostly of French musicians and includes some, like Clement, who do something else for a living.

"My original idea was to create mechanical music, music of the modern world," Artman said. "It was just a notion that the saxophone reflected urban life better than any other instrument, and only multiplicity combined with mobility could capture the entire picture."

Opening the Festival de Cinema Fantastique in the ski resort of Avoriaz, France, last month, saxophonists followed two pions spraying colored snow. Behind them, a fire truck sprayed a screen of water like a theater curtain. Snow scooters buzzing around the periphery and hang gliders hovering above were manipulated by people Artman calls "sound carriers," who carry individual amplifiers and speakers blasting pre-recorded electronic drones and loops. Artman has recently expanded his original concept to hear percussionists, electronic instruments and a vocal chorus as well as the "sound carriers."

The music and "town planning" are created in advance. "The musicians never improvise, although I'll change sequences according to the place and occasion," he said. "Everybody wears earphones, I direct them over an FM transmitter from a central location. What interests me is the creation of a total, continuous enveloping sound environment rather than traditional 'frontal' theater. With a transmitter I can be very precise despite my being, say, 200 meters from the musicians, who in turn might be 100 meters from each other."

This elevation of '60s "happenings" to planetary proportions resembles the topographical tinkering of the artist Christo, who has "wrapped" buildings and islands and other large physical objects, so it is not surprising to hear Artman say, "We are going to work with Christo when he wraps the Pont Neuf. He is still waiting for final permission, but it looks good."

Collaborating with the Selmer musical instrument company, Artman is currently working on a large four-beamed central saxophone with a number of mouthpieces at the end of pipes or tubes — something like a musical hookah. The person who fingers the instrument will not necessarily blow through it. The air column can be manipulated to allow for only one part or several at once, a sort of long-distance Roland Kirk. Some of the musicians may even be out of sight.

One Urban Saxer remarked: "Pretty soon we'll be able to phone it in."

Urban Sax will perform at the Casino de Paris Feb. 12.



Designer Jean-Paul Gaultier (right) in braided, satin evening jacket, with model in one of his "homme fatal" suits.

Victoria in Wonderland

By Richard M. Harnett
United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — "Alice in Wonderland" — considered one of the greatest nonsense tales in literature — was, in reality, Queen Victoria's secret autobiography, a group of researchers has concluded after 11 years of study.

"It perhaps will shock many to learn of my duplicity in having hidden behind Mr. Charles Dodgson and his pen name of 'Lewis Carroll,'" Victoria writes in a contrived "confession" of the hoax just published by the Continental Historical Society.

The 241-page study, "Queen Victoria's Secret Diaries," meticulously connects each incident in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" to Victoria's early life.

The Ugly Duchess, for example, is her mother, the Duchess of Kent, whom the princess hated. The White Rabbit is the Duke of Kent, her father. The White Knight in Shining Armor is Prince Albert, the queen's husband.

David Rosenbaum, president of the California-based society and chief editor of the book, describes the organization as an "ad hoc group of friends who have been speculating about the authorship of Alice since 1973 when an exchange of letters in the London Times suggested Charles Dodgson was not Lewis Carroll."

Queen Victoria is known to have kept extensive diaries throughout her life. Some were published and many were burned after her death.

Under the theory proposed by the society, the queen wanted to "have her cake and eat it." She resented her childhood and wanted to "get it off her chest." But, as she was still reigning, she felt she had to do it secretly, intending that a future age would discover her story.

The new study alleges that Victoria bribed Dodgson by allowing him to receive the royalties from the Alice book and its sequel "Through the Looking Glass," as well as Sir John Tenniel, whose illustrations, the researchers say, are full of hidden meanings about Victoria's life.

"Some of it may seem a little stretched," Rosenbaum admitted, adding that the society's findings "seem to add to a coherent whole."

NYSE Most Actives									
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AT&T	1,232,000	110 1/2	109 3/4	-1/4	IBM	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
IBM	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4
AMER	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-1/4	GOV	1,099,000	109 1/2	109 1/4	-

